

BIG ROW AT THE END.

SECRETARY CARLISLE SPEAKS IN CHICAGO.

Free-Silver Advocates Create a Scene at the Meeting—They Fire a Volley of Questions at the Speaker—Police Take a Hand in Affairs.

Carlisle at Chicago.
Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle addressed an audience in the Chicago Auditorium for nearly two hours Wednesday night on the financial question.

Gold was down on the program, and had the platform. Silver was down on gold and had the fun. Altogether, says a correspondent, the address of the gold advocate was as near a Harvey-Horl debate as the friends of the white metal could make it. And it only wanted a little more warm blood and a little less police to end in a row.

Mr. Carlisle had held his long and august form in the vision of the people for two hours when the silver men began. Then the lights went out and that ended the incident debate. They began this way. Mr. Carlisle had just thanked the people for listening to him. Col. J. C. Roberts, a prominent member of the People's party and one of the editors of the National Bimetalist, who had stumped the South for Mr. Carlisle in the days when the Secretary talked not of gold but of silver, arose in his seat, and in a voice that was heard above the din of

RED LAKE RESERVATION.

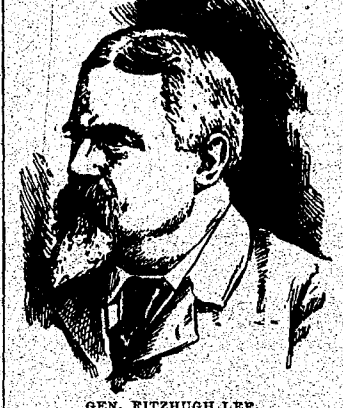
Grand Rush for Homes to Take Place on May 15.

In an irregular rectangle in northwestern Minnesota, with a length of 112 miles and a breadth of 100, with a frontier of about 500, and containing 900,000 acres ready for settlement, is the great Red Lake reservation, the last of the large northwestern Indian reservations. It is to be opened to the settler on May 15. The entire reserve consists of about 4,000,000 acres, but much of it contains pine and will not be allowed for settlement, while more is to be reserved for the 1,500 Indians of the Red Lake Chippewas, and will not come into the market until the land is wiped out or has become sufficiently civilized to take and improve allotments and cease to be the ward of the nation.

The reservation is virgin territory, of meadow, oak openings, reclaimable bog, and brush lands, an unbroken wilderness of pine and hardwood forest, of tamarack, cedar and spruce swamp, of muskeg and of lake, brook and river. Save the freighters' roads to and from the trading post at the agency at the south shore of the lake, in the center of the lands, and the marks of the surveyor's ax and scribe on section lines and corners, there are no signs of the intrusion of the white man on this the greatest hunting and fishing ground held for the northwestern Indians. It is not for the prevalent industry and financial depression there would be a rush to this promised land as great as was

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE.

Something of the Newly Appointed General to Cuba.



GEN. FITZHUGH LEE.

great Confederate leader during the war of the rebellion. He was born in 1835 at Clermont, Fairfax County, Virginia, and was graduated from the military academy in 1856. Commissioned as lieutenant in the Second cavalry, he went to the frontier, was severely wounded by the Indians and was recalled to be instructor of cavalry at West Point. When the war came Lee resigned his commission and joined the Confederate cause. At first he did duty and was adjutant general of Ewell's brigade. In September, 1861, he was made lieutenant colonel of the First Virginia cavalry and soon afterward was promoted to be colonel. He served in all the campaigns of the army of northern Virginia. In 1862 Lee was made a brigadier general and a major general in 1863. At Winchester, in 1864, he was disabled by a severe wound, which kept him from duty for several months. In 1865 he was placed in command of the whole cavalry corps of the army of northern Virginia, and a month later surrendered to Gen. Meade at Farmville and retired to his Virginia home. In 1865 he was elected Governor of Virginia. Gen. Lee goes to Cuba with absolute liberty to travel about wherever he pleases unobstructed and unrestricted by the Spaniards. Should the President desire any information concerning the state of affairs in Cuba the new consul general will be in a position to gather it. It is known that Gen. Lee, while being a fair man, warmly sympathizes with the insurgents.

FARM WORK PROGRESSING.

Weekly Reports of the Weather Bureau Covering Crop Prospects.

The Weather Bureau, in summing up the situation in weather and crop circles, says that in the Southern States the week has been generally favorable for farm work, which has made good progress. In the more Northern districts, owing to the lateness of the season, farming operations are much delayed, but are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Cotton planting is now quite general in the northern portion of the cotton belt, is well advanced in the southern portion, and the early planted is coming up. In Florida, it is nearly finished. Winter wheat is reported in excellent condition in Nebraska and eastern Kansas, and much improved and looking well in Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and northern Illinois. Less favorable reports are received from Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York, in some of which States it has been winter killed and is in poor condition. No corn has yet been planted north of the Ohio river, but some planting has been done as far north as Kentucky and Virginia. West of the Mississippi some corn has been planted as far north as southern Nebraska. Planting is nearly completed in Oklahoma, and is in progress in Missouri. In Illinois and Indiana plowing for corn is general. In the Southern States corn planting is practically completed.

START A BLAND BOOM.

Missouri Democrats Declare for Free Silver Coinage.

R. P. Bland's boom for the presidential nomination on a free coinage of silver platform, was launched with great enthusiasm by the Missouri Democratic State convention at Sedalia. It was the largest gathering of the party ever held in the State, for, in addition to the 535 delegates, over 2,000 visitors were present. Chairman Mot. fit of the State Central committee called the convention to order in Wood's Opera House at 12:30 o'clock. After prayer by Rev. J. S. Meyer, ex-Congressman William M. Hatch was announced as temporary chairman, and Jeff Pollard of St. Louis as temporary secretary. Mr. Hatch made a spirited address, and throughout its delivery was cheered long and loud. The mention of Mr. Bland's name as one of the most valuable and faithful of Democrats brought forth a flood of applause and cheers. Mr. Hatch hoped the Chicago convention would adopt an unequivocal silver platform.

THREEKINGS IN COUNCIL.

Heads of the Triple Alliance Held an Important Conference at Naples Last Week.

John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, after a lifetime devoted to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, was suddenly converted in 1893 to the gold standard in order to secure a seat in Cleveland's cabinet.

"He now comes here, fresh from the banquet tables of the Wall Street gold bugs, to tell the idle and starving workmen of Chicago how they may be successfully robbed by the gold bugs for the next four years."

DEBS BARRED OUT.

Faculty of Chicago University Refuses to Let Him Address Students.

Division of opinion and not a little feeling has been aroused among the students of the Chicago University by the decision of the faculty in barring E. V. Debs from speaking to the students some time during the next quarter. At a meeting of the local oratorical association it was agreed to invite the labor leader. When the members of the faculty were apprised

HONOR TO JEFFERSON

Democratic Leaders Meet at His Tomb.

Natal Day of the Dead Statesman is Fittingly Celebrated—Life and Works of the Democratic Party's Founder Portrayed by Orators.

Democrats at Monticello.
The 153d anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth was fittingly observed at Monticello, Va., where he lived and died, by a gathering of a large number of prominent Democrats from all sections of the country.

The distinguished guests included Vice-President Stevenson, Secretary Herbert, Postmaster General Wilson, Attorney General Harmon, ex-Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, Chancery F. Black and Lawrence Gardner, president and secretary, respectively, of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and nearly two score of Senators and Representatives in a special train, arriving in Charlottesville about noon and proceeded at once to Monticello, about two miles distant from the town, where they were welcomed by Mr. Jefferson M. Levy, the present owner of the estate.

The exercises commenced shortly after 2 o'clock, and upon the broad lawns were assembled several hundred people, who had come from the surrounding towns and farms. Three addresses were delivered—the first by Chancery F. Black, the second by ex-Gov. Russell and the third by Senator Daniel of Virginia. The greatest interest attached to the speeches of the two latter, Mr. Russell standing on a "round money" platform and Senator Daniel combating his position with a free



THOMAS JEFFERSON.

silver argument. The party returned to Washington at night.

Ex-Gov. Russell concluded an eloquent address upon the career of Jefferson with the following reference to the money question: "We are in the midst of earnest agitation over our monetary standard. The agitation crosses party lines and tends to geographical division. It involves the welfare of our country and demands explicit and courageous treatment. To Jefferson it could not be an issue between Colorado and Wall street, or between a



JEFFERSON'S HOME.

debtor and a creditor class. His broad democracy abhorred geographical and class division. With true patriotism he would ask where is the honor and credit of our common country, whose rest the interests of our whole people? For one I believe that our country's honor demands scrupulous fidelity to her plighted word, honest payment of her obligations and that the people's interest is best served by standard of the civilized world. The secret of Jefferson's power and leadership was his steadfastness to principle. With firm belief in popular government, he trusted the intelligence of the people to correct passing errors and to establish safe and sound policies. Well has it been said of him that he never in any street fight or even temporarily disavowed his principles. He never lost faith or courage. He did not trim his sails to every new political ocean, but waited through the longest unpromising days, with a noble patience, the powerful and steady gale which he was convinced would in time carry the nation upon her true course."

FILLED WITH LIES.

Police Characterization of H. H. Holmes' Confession.

Murderer H. H. Holmes' complete, copyrighted confession of twenty-seven murders which he thinks he committed, and stories of six intended victims who got away, has put thorns in the easy chair of the Chicago police. He has been holding down so comfortably since the arch fiend's conviction of the horrible Pitzel murder in Philadelphia.

In Holmes' confession the murderer of the Pitzel family lays claim to the glory of being a wholesale murderer. He says that he has killed twenty-seven people in all, while he tried to kill six more, but they got away from him. He gives the names of nineteen and describes two more, though he claims to have forgotten their names. The remaining half dozen of the twenty-seven he claims to have killed he makes no further mention of, except to include them in the totals of his list. The list includes nine young women, eight men and four children.

Holmes describes most of his murders very briefly and incompletely. Only in the murders of the Williams girls and the Pitzel family does he go into details. That Holmes did not tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in

HEAT RECORD BROKEN

AUGUST WEATHER IS EXPERIENCED IN APRIL.

By Beginning Before Sunrise the Thermometer at Chicago Works Itself Up to 88 at 4 o'clock, and Winter-Garment-Wearing Public Melts.

Oppressive Weather.
Records in the weather line underwent a shock Thursday, from which they cannot recover for at least a year. With a unanimity that was admirable all the thermometers kept on all the residents agree that it was the hottest April day that ever fell to their lot.

The thermometer in the Chicago Auditorium tower, which always is bashful about climbing up too high, registered at one time during the afternoon as high as 84, but its metallic brothers in the streets below were not at all backward in claiming their knowledge that it was 88. The weather records hold only two cases approaching that of Thursday, and those two days were in 1803 and 1894, respectively. But no proofs written or unwritten could persuade the people that it wasn't hottest day that any April ever produced.

It began long before the sun shot over Lake Michigan in the early morning. By 8 o'clock the jubilant mercury tube registered 78. From that time on the metal seemed to have things its own way. It shot up with each succeeding hour until at 4 o'clock it registered just 88. At the same time the marking in the Auditorium tower had reached 84.

The trouble, as everybody agreed, was that people were afraid to discard woollens, which had been in use during the winter, for lighter underwear. While the temperature went up and up the people kept saying with a fatal persistency, "Well, it'll be cooler to-morrow. It's only April and this can't last." But that brought no relief, and the tired men and women simply kept on perspiring. One man was overcome by the heat.

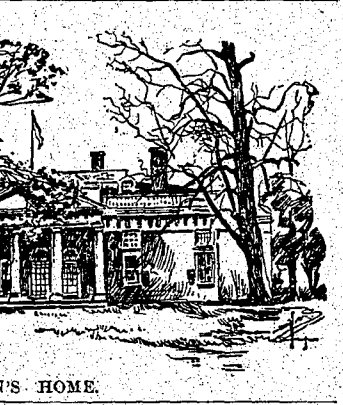
Chicago was not alone in its torridity. New York just tied the record of 84 degrees, and the official thermometer of St. Louis, which, like Chicago, is bashful about too high an ascension, registered 85. In Louisville there was a good hot, baseball temperature of 80, and even frigid Boston mustered up a marking of 70. The hot wave extended over practically the whole Mississippi valley.

CLASH MUST SOON OCCUR.

Bellicose Forces in the Valley of the Nile Drawing Together.

The Emir of Dongola is moving northward with considerable forces. Spies report his having passed Abou Fatneh, seventy miles south of Sparta, to join the dervishes who are massing at the latter place, which is forty-five miles from the Egyptian outpost at Akasheh.

Sarraz and Akasheh have been strongly garrisoned. The railway between these points is being pushed forward as rapidly



EGYPTIAN MOUNTED INFANTRY.

as possible. Four miles of rail have been already laid, and the track will be completed along the course laid down in 1884 in order to pass the cataraacts. For the guarding of the railway, strong posts have been established on the Nile at Semneh, Wady Ambigel, Tanguar and Sonki. Each of these posts has been supplied with a contingent to guard the point opposite to it on the line as it is laid, in order to prevent the dervishes from destroying the works. The dervishes at Sarraz, who number 3,000, have advanced their posts to Mograkel, distant fifteen miles from Akasheh, the main body of the dervishes still remaining at Dongola.

The moral effect of the announcement of the expedition has been excellent in the Sudan and has been of the utmost service to the Italians at Kassala. Newspaper correspondents are at present prevented from going beyond Sarraz. The opinion is held at Egyptian headquarters that commissariat difficulties will prevent the dervishes from making any formidable advance north of Sarraz.

MICHIGAN PROHIBITIONISTS.

Adopt a Free Silver Platform and Elect National Delegates.

The Michigan Prohibitionists, in session at Lansing, spent Thursday discussing the relative merits of the dominant idea and the broad-gauged platform. The dominant idea men succeeded in capturing a majority of the Committee on Resolutions and secured a majority report making no mention of free silver.

The minority, however, reported a free silver plank and a resolution instructing the delegation to the national convention to work for a free silver plank in the national platform. The minority report was adopted unanimously and the free silver plank by an overwhelming majority. The resolution of instructions was adopted by a close vote.

The delegates-at-large are Henry A. Reynolds of Pontiac, Samuel Dickie of Albion, George R. Malone of Lansing and Rev. John Russell of New Haven.

Mrs. Jane Hutchens, a new woman of Pierce, Neb., with an ambition to figure as a "bad man," visited Norfolk a few days ago, became inebriated, purchased a revolver and returning home, opened fire on pedestrians on the principal street. She was disarmed after a lively tussle with the town marshal.

A. Irene Dupont Coleman, son of Bishop Leighton Coleman, of the Delaware diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has renounced the faith of his fathers and joined the Roman Catholic Church.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. R. CHURCH—Rev. L. C. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:15 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:15 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. M. Mosser, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Heintz, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 p.m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Wehler, Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 354, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening, on or before the full of the moon.

M. A. TAYLOR, Secy.

MARVIN POST, No. 210, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

W. S. CHALKER, Post Com.

J. J. COVERTY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 163, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President.

REBECCA WIGG, Secy.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, B. A. M., No. 131, meets every third Tuesday in each month.

W. F. BENZELMAN, H. P.

A. TAYLOR, Secy.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137, meets every Tuesday evening.

J. PATTERSON, N. G.

M. SIMPSON, Secy.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102, meets every Saturday evening.

A. MCKAY, Com.

T. NOLAN, H. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STARS, No. 83, meets Monday evening, on or before the full of the moon.

DR. ETHE BRADEN, M. M.

JOSIE TAYLOR, Secy.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790, meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

G. R. BELL, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, I. O. O. M., meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

JULIETTE BUTLER, Lady Com.

POLLY CHATCOON, Record Keeper.

LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W., meets in regular session every Monday evening.

Geo. H. BONNELL, Counsel Com.

HARRY EVANS, Clerk.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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A Trial Order

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRATLING, MICHIGAN.

To preserve a friend, three things are required—to honor him when present, to praise him when absent, and to assist him in his necessities.

A young woman visiting in Philadelphia committed suicide because a resident admirer proposed marriage. Well, we are sorry for her; but she certainly escaped pretty easily.

T. Simon Sam has been elected president of Hayti to succeed Gen. Hippolyte. It will be a relief to have a Haytian executive whose name can be pronounced correctly at the first effort.

Several esteemed contemporaries express surprise because "an actress was divorced in Chicago one day and was married the next." The only surprising thing about this case is that it was not reversed.

Li Chung of the Chinese legation at Washington was initiated into the Masonic fraternity. After subduing the great American goat the almond-eyed Celestials may be encouraged to try another go with the Japs.

Ben Franklin has been appointed Governor of Arizona. We always have felt confident that sooner or later that man Franklin would be heard from, notwithstanding the penchant for flying kites, after the paper went to press.

The people of this country desire peace with all nations, of course, and therefore they are in favor of the construction of more battle-ships and torpedo boats, as such things are wonderfully effective in the prevention of war.

The Prince of Wales has an allowance of \$725,000 a year, and has petitioned parliament to have the amount increased. If Albert is tired of his job and wants to throw it up we will undertake to find a good man to accept it for a lower salary.

Some fellow with plenty of time has figured out the fact that there are 157,500,000 telephone calls in this country every year. If he will investigate this subject further perhaps he may be able to discover about 700,000,000 of them are made when "line is busy."

Russia and France are not at all sure as they were that England is out in the cold in European politics. England has willingly exchanged her splendid isolation for an understanding with the Dreifund, converting it into a Big Four worth talking about.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a school teacher has no right to require a scholar to tell tales on a companion. Such a decision is certainly in the interest of honor and morality, whatever the teachers who try to promote treachery among their pupils may think about it.

Girls will find that to cultivate interest in everything harmless is to cultivate vivacity, expression, intelligence—things that are beautiful, that quicken the blood and send it freely to the surface. It cannot be considered extravagance to say that sweet temper and good humor are among the best cosmetics known.

An expert declares that with the X rays it will be impossible to palm off bogus wedding presents. This is going too far. The X ray will do a great deal, but it cannot accomplish the impossible. How can the Roentgen discovery be utilized to tell what a \$100,000 check given by the bride's father and ostentatiously displayed really is worth?

Rev. E. S. Decker, of the First Methodist Church of Newark, N. J., has been permitted to withdraw from the ministry. A special dispatch adds that "he has kissed several pretty girls in his congregation of late and is thought to be insane." Bosh! That is an evidence of sanity. Wait till he begins to kill the homely ones before trying him for insanity.

It took the girls of Equinunk, Pa., a whole week to raise \$300 for their new church by chopping wood, but the girls of Susquehanna purpose showing their Napoleonic financial abilities by raising an equal amount in a single night by means of a "hugging bee." The schedule of prices ranges from 5 cents for old maids to \$2 for widows. Some of the more conservative members of the church are objecting to the plan, but the girls say the kick comes from that portion of the congregation that could not be kissed at any price, and declare they will have the hugging bee or leave the church. It is suggested that the factions compromise by making it a leap year bee, so that those of the girls who are opposed to the hugging may have the privilege of withholding their endorsements.

A learned Italian archaeologist, Prof. Sergi, advances the interesting statement that the Italians were defeated in Abyssinia by men of their own race. He contends that the most of the population of Spain, Italy, and Greece are Hamites, and came originally from Ethiopia, Somali Island, and South Arabia. After entering Egypt, according to the professor, the Hamites spread east as far as Syria and west to the Canaries. The Iberians, Lycians, Pelagians, and Etruscans, branches of the main stem, overran Southern Russia, Switzerland, France, and Great Britain. In the later stone age, however, they were exterminated in Switzerland, France were driven south of the Loire, and south and west in Britain by the Celts. If the Professor's theory be true, it would appear that the Hamites of Abyssinia are much stronger and more formidable than the Hamites of Italy.

There is no reason why the solvent bankers of Chicago should be disturbed by the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in the Meadowcroft case, or lift a finger to try to induce an almost unanimous court to reverse it. Good bankers should be pleased with a decision which will affect only

dishonest and speculative ones whose speculations turn out badly. The solvent such men are pushed and driven out of the banking business the better will it be for reputable bankers. The law which the Supreme Court has upheld says that if at the time of receiving a deposit a banker is insolvent he may, on conviction, be sent to the penitentiary for embezzlement. No honest man ought to find fault with such a law. It is true that deposits are received often by men who know they are then insolvent, but who do not intend to embezzle the money. They hope they will be able to pull through and that some lucky chance will make everything all right, and enable them to pay their depositors. But it is right that that kind of banking should be discouraged. Bankers who are not speculators ought to be glad to see it discouraged. The law provides also that the failure, suspension or involuntary liquidation of a banking concern within thirty days after the time of receiving a deposit shall be prima facie evidence of an attempt to defraud. This provision is said to be too severe and bank officers are told that if a sudden panic, a disastrous fire, or some other unexpected casualty compels a really solvent institution suspend they may be sent to the penitentiary. That is borrowing trouble. The "prima facie" evidence of an intent to defraud can be met by evidence showing the bank was solvent the day the deposit was received. If it was, petit jurés will not convict, and grand jurés will not indict. If it was not, however, the officers ought to be punished. As a matter of fact, in one hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand a bank which fails was insolvent thirty days prior to the closing of its doors, or was doing business in such a reckless and unbusinesslike way as to court insolvency. The law as laid down by the Supreme Court will send no innocent man to the penitentiary, but it will have a tendency to keep out of the banking business speculative and otherwise disqualified individuals, who ought not to be allowed to throw away other people's money with impunity.

SOUTH AFRICAN RULER.

Judge Steyn, the new President of the Orange Free State.
Judge Steyn, who has recently been elected president of the Orange Free State, was chief justice of that country before his elevation to the office of the presidency. The position had been filled by the late F. W. Reitz. Judge Steyn's election is considered a Boer victory, as his candidacy was endorsed and promoted by President Kruger, of the Transvaal. Dr. Jameson and his raid into the South African republic had the sympathy of the ultraliberal, or non-ultra, of the Orange Free State. Steyn stood for the conservative or Boer interests, and his election shows the tide is flowing



JUDGE STEYN.

against British domination in this part of Africa. He is an able jurist, a good statesman, and a strong man. The country over which he will rule is an independent Dutch republic in South Africa. On the south of it is Cape Colony, on the west Griqualand and the Transvaal on the north and Natal on the east. Its area is 48,326 square miles. The total population numbers 207,508, of whom nearly 80,000 are whites. The government consists of a president and a council appointed by the Volksraad. The country is divided into nineteen districts, with a "landrost" to each appointed by the president and confirmed by the Volksraad. The Volksraad is a legislative body elected by the adult white burghers, half of the body vacating seats every two years.

INSIGNIA OF HIGH RANK.

In feudal days the sword was the insignia of rank. Worn as a part of a gentleman's ordinary dress, it was the outward and visible sign of superiority over the masses. Early in the eighteenth century it began to be laid aside, partly because it was cumbersome and partly because it led to mischief, not only in the chivalric form of extemporized duels between eques, but in cold-blooded murders of inferiors by "gentlemen." The noisy, drunken and bloodthirsty young ruffians of rank who at the beginning of the eighteenth century banded themselves together under the title of Mohocks increased the popular disgust against sword wearing. When Beau Nash, in the decade between 1730 and 1740, organized the fashionable society of England at Bath, he discouraged the wearing of swords as contrary to the repose and security of the water drinking, bathing and gambling world. From that time the fashion was doomed. Yet it lingered on, not only in England but in America, until the close of the eighteenth century. The French revolution put an end to it in France at the same period. Yet traces of the old fashion survive even to this day in the irrelevant and useless buttons which still figure at the backs of gentlemen's coats, originally placed there to support the sword belt, and in the ungainly outline of the modern dress coat, which is the outcome of the habit of turning back the shirt of the full dress coat of the last century so as to conceal the greater part of the sword.—New York Herald.

The vastness of the oceans.
The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles, being the whole surface of the globe, 1,107,000,000, and its greatest depth is supposed to be equal to that of the highest mountain, or four miles. The Pacific ocean covers 78,000,000 square miles, the Atlantic 25,000,000, the Mediterranean, 1,000,000.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR THE AGRICULTURISTS.

A Prolific Breed of Sheep—New Pruning Shears Having a Sliding Blade—How to Select Potatoes for Seed—Dehorning Young Calves.

Shropshire Sheep.
The Shropshire branch of the Down family partakes of the general characteristics of the Southdown, says the Orange Judd Farmer, although much heavier both in fleece and body, and also more robust. It is said to be the most prolific of all breeds of sheep, the average rate of increase in some flocks of pure Shropshire often being 150 per cent., while the product from the cross of the Shropshire ram on half-bred long-wool ewes frequently reaches 200 per cent. The prolific tendency of the Shropshire is a point of great importance with the breeder, as it materially increases the profits in furnishing early lambs for the market. They are also good mothers, and generally have an abundance of milk for their young, in this respect differing from many of the



SHROPSHIRE LAMB.

large breeds. The Shropshire has a longer face, of uniform dark tint, than the Southdown, a full and spirited eye, spreading ears of good size, and a forehead rather flat and well wooded. Their fleece weight is generally from five to seven pounds. The meat is like the Southdown in fineness of texture, the presence of fat in the tissues, and richness of color. These sheep are hardy in moist climates, and will endure a wide range of soil and feeding. The illustration herewith shows a blue-ribbon ram lamb belonging to W. H. Beattie, of Canada.

Potatoes for Seed.

There needs to be greater care taken in selecting potatoes. Not only the right form and size are important, but it is quite as much so that the seed should be grown from plants that have kept their vigor until the tubers were fully ripened, and that had not suffered from attacks of the potato bug, says the Orange County Farmer. The only way to be absolutely sure about having good potato seed is to mark the strongest hills while they were growing, and select the best potatoes from these hills. Such seed should easily be worth five times as much per bushel for planting as seed selected at random from a pit or bin. If a farmer can once get started with seed of this character, it will require much less labor to fight the potato bug. It is a good plan, also, to try the new varieties as quickly as they come into market. Most varieties grown from seed will yield much heavier crops for two or three years after their introduction than they ever will again.

Dehorning Calves.

Disorning calves, when two to three days old, with the chemical dishorners (which, I believe, are simply dissolved potash), is in my case a complete success, says a contributor to the Country Gentleman. I have found a better way for me, yet I will describe the chemical way. Before the horn has come through the skin on the second day after birth, if possible—cut the hair away from the place where the horn would come—you can feel the bump and moisten a place as large as a silver quarter dollar thoroughly with the dishorning fluid, rubbing it in with a small swab. Do not drop any on the calves' face, or on the calf's eyes. In ten minutes rub more on. Then let alone, and have no more uneasiness on the horn question in the case of that calf. A brown crust forms, which is the skin killed by the dishorners. Let this alone and it will come off in due time. To make the chemical dishorners, dissolve a little potash in as little water as will do; keep in a glass-stoppered bottle.

Fresh Water for Hogs.

No animal suffers more frequently from thirst than does the hog, especially when it is fattening. If it is fed milk and swill, the latter made salty by the addition of the brine made from salt pork while it is being freshened, its case is so much the more aggravated. It contains some water, but it is so mixed with fat and caseln that it cannot serve as a substitute for water, as any one may see by placing fresh water where the hogs can get it at will. They will not drink large amounts. The hog's stomach is not large enough to hold a great bulk either of food or drink. But the hogs that have fresh water will have better digestion, and if fattening will be more free from fever for having pure water. On many farms so much salt meat is freshened, and the water used in doing this is saved for the swill barrel, that the hogs fed swill are constantly suffering intense thirst, making them unhealthy, and diminishing their ability to make the best use of the food they eat.

Fraud Among Milk Dealers.

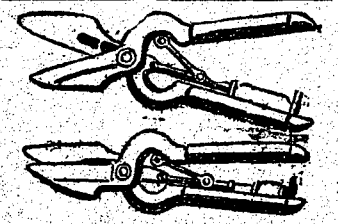
The report of the Massachusetts State Dairy Bureau calls attention to a new fraud practiced by milk dealers which cannot be reached under the existing statutes. It appears that certain milk, when tested, has the required amount of milk solids, but the percentage of fat is very low. It has been found that this State of affairs is due to the addition of a condensed skimmed milk after the cream has been removed by the dealer. The report says that the dealer practicing this fraud cannot be successfully prosecuted, because it cannot be proved that the cream has been removed, and the addition of the condensed skimmed milk is not an addition of "a foreign substance," prohibited by statute. It appears that concern in New York is doing a thriving business furnishing

dealers with the condensed skimmed milk. The number of cans of milk received by dealers in Boston in 1895 was 9,856,500, of which there were sold 8,040,782, each can containing 3½ quarts. This quantity supplied about three-fourths of the "greater Boston" district.—American Cultivator.

Potatoes for Cows.
Potatoes have been found in many trials to be an excellent feed for meat production, and the general estimate of their value for this purpose is that four pounds of tubers are about equal to one pound of meal. Some rate them even higher than this. Their value, according to the Orange County Farmer, however, does not depend upon the addition they contain solely, but upon the fact that as part of the ration they tend to keep stock healthy and are an aid to digestion. No very accurate data exists as to their value in milk production, although they used to be regarded as a good milk feed in a general way. Some experiments confirm the old-time view, with the qualification, however, that when fed largely they lower the quality of the product to some extent, but a small ration of, say, five to six pounds a day produces no effect upon quality, and is valuable from a sanitary point of view, and for the sake of variety, answering in this respect to the office performed by roots in mixed feeding. While pigs do not readily eat raw potatoes, or at least prefer them cooked, cows eat them with avidity in their raw state.

The "Grain" of Butter.
When the butter has "come," and appears in little irregular masses, from a pin's head to a large pea in size, is the time to draw off the butter in the churn. This removes most of the buttermilk, says the Massachusetts Ploughman. After being then gathered and removed from the churn, worked, washed and salted on, the butter-worker at the proper temperature, we find upon breaking it that it has a granular look. The mass seems to be made of little particles with a slightly glistening appearance. This is called the "grain." These small particles are partially kept apart by films of water (after salting this water becomes brine), and the peculiar texture thus imparted to the butter is a test of proper manufacture. Over-churn or overwork it, churn of work it at the wrong temperature, and the grain is gone, never to be restored, and with it is gone a large percentage of the selling value of butter. Enough water (brine) must be gathered to produce this appearance, which distinguishes "butter" from "grease." Consequently, the most perfect grain is obtained by washing it in the churn before the butter is "gathered."

New Pruning Shears.
Here are a pair of garden shears, which are constructed on a principle quite different from ordinary shears. The latter will, no matter how sharp, never cut twigs and branches very easily. The way they shut pushes the twig away from the cutting edge, and much force is uselessly spent. The shears shown in our cut are quite different in that respect; the upper blade while closing slides toward the hand



SHEARS HAVE A SLIDING BLADE.

by a simple, yet very ingenious contrivance, is fully explained in the illustration. The sliding upper blade does not allow the twig to slip away from the grasp of the shears, but will even draw it into its cutting edge. The inventor of these garden shears is now constructing other scissors upon the same principle, and claims that cutting of several layers of cloth is performed with much less use of force and with better results than with the old-time scissors.

Keep the Hens at Work.

An active fowl is usually a healthy one, and a hen that has this characteristic, if possessing a large, red comb and egg-shaped, can be counted upon as a steady layer, if only she is given kind attention, says the Independent. In cold weather you must not expect anything but trouble from a flock of idle chickens that have nothing to do but mope about in a half-sleepy condition; it is unnatural; what they require is activity. Make them scratch among hay or litter for every mouthful you give them, keeping them a trifle hungry; this will stir the blood, and give them something to think about. Please remember this when you complain about not getting many eggs. Activity, meat scraps and a variety of food with milk occasionally, will solve the question better than anything you can do for them. Winter is the time they require your best care. Don't blame the hens before you take yourself to task; be just in all things.

Odds and Ends.

Clover tea is excellent for purifying the blood, clearing the complexion and removing pimples. Dried clover may be used for the tea.

If castor oil is applied to a wart once a day for a month the wart will entirely disappear. In many cases it will not require so long a time.

Water-carrying a little salt in solution is said to be an excellent wash for tired or inflamed eyes when stronger solutions may prove injurious.

The discovery that cold coffee is an excellent tonic for growing plants should do away with the last remnants of the custom of warming over cold coffee.

To prevent a bruise from discoloring apply immediately hot water, or, if that is not at hand, moisten some dry starch with cold water and cover the bruised place.
It is said that if parsley is eaten with onions or a salad containing onions the odor of the onion will not affect the breath. The sprigs of parsley should be eaten as you would celery.
A simple disinfectant to use in a sick room is made by putting some ground coffee in a saucer and in the center a small piece of camphor gum. Light the gum with a match. As the gum burns allow the coffee to burn with it. The perfume is refreshing and healthful, as well as inexpensive.

GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Prose Reader to Wearied Womanhood.

Quoted from Gay Gotham.

New York correspondence:
Many elaborations are demanded in silk and velvet jacket bodices that the result is the extreme ornamentation, and its effect is felt even in tailor rigs, which respond by relaxing a bit of their severity. Even the primest of them may have, instead of the formal linen at the neck and in the triangle opening of the coat, a bib and tucker of smooth cloth, formal enough in cut, yet of some pretty color that is especially becoming. A tailor gown of demure stone-colored broadcloth shows such a robe beneath of pale blue cloth, and made the blonde that wore it look as if she had slipped her brother's coat over her own blue frock. Another permissible departure from primness in the tailor cut is presented in the jaunty jacket of the initial picture. Here the vest is severe enough in outline, but it is composed of white silk, as in the standing collar that tops it. White silk also faces revers and rolling collar. The jacket's stuff is tan cloth, its basque is piped with the goods, and its fronts fasten with an ornate gilt clasp. A new finish for the neck that is not restricted by accompanying severity is applied to the fancy capes that are now—like many another sort of temptation—so plentiful. It displays the sudden popularity won for the effects obtained by putting yellow and black or white and black lace together. In many cases the lace used is not a good quality, the color being all that is demanded.



COMING A HUNDRED THOUSAND STRONG.

Amazing frills of this stuffery are set inside the loose and spreading collars of capes, the frills flaring almost to the hair brim at the sides. These garments look lovely on the figures in the window, but it's a shame to tell it—those horrid figures have all been fitted with adjustable necks. That is how, no matter how full and wonderful the ruche affair about the neck of Mrs. Wax Figure is, her peachy face still lifts flower-like above it. Alas, women's necks are not adjustable; so beware!

From the first pictured costume's primness to the highly wrought effects of the second's is a long step, one that shows in how bold relief the tailor girl stands this season. It's not so much in the elaborateness of cut that the difference comes as in the materials, the silks for jacket bodices being especially brilliant. That corset here was a cashmere silk in dull tones of blue, red, and peach, with a front of blue pleated chiffon added to the bodice. Its revers formed a square collar in back and the folded stock collar, rosettes and cuffs were white taffeta. Pocket flaps appeared on each side of the tiny basque, and a series of eight jeweled buttons were disposed on fronts and basque. The sleeves had lace ruffles at the wrists, which is a finish that is frequently seen. Then, too, sleeves of pretty afternoon gowns are finished at the wrists with big ruches of chiffon. An example is a coat that goes with almost any skirt and is of a gray blue smooth cloth, made with smooth-skirts at the hips, slashed that they may lie flat and also that they may show a



RIBBON TRIMMING THAT DOMINATES.

touch of their pretty lining. The vest is of puffed white chiffon alternated with delicate lace, and chiffon ruche ends the cloth sleeve. Wide revers of white satin are covered flat with the lace, and a pair of handsome buttons are set low down on the coat in front. This combination of color makes the garment suitable to wear with any mixed goods that has in it a trace of blue gray. A black skirt, of course, adapts itself to the coat and a white moire skirt makes the entire costume almost a formal one.
Ribbons have this season received more than their ordinary share of attention from the designers, and the result is that they have never been

so genuinely artistic, never so worthy to be made part of a gown, nor of a quality and style that will last in good taste as long as the ribbon itself does. So it is not at all remarkable that ribbons are conspicuous. Their use as hat trimming does more than to other one thing to distinguish and proclaim the new spring hat. In dress trimmings they open up a new and wide field of tasteful adornment. The novel use ribbon is put to in the next picture is but one of a great many that are possible, so many, in fact, that every woman with any degree of ingenuity in her make-up should have a bodice that is distinct from all others and yet in perfect taste and style. This model was made of mode cutting, the vest being of white batiste striped with Valenciennes insertion and the turned-down collar of white satin finished with a tie of Persian ribbon.



SLEEVES THAT SHOW A SLIGHT CHANGE.

Narrower Persian-ribbon trimmed the fronts as far as the side seams, the top in back and front and the cuffs, and three perpendicular strips of it showed at each side of the skirt's front breadth at the top. Tiny gold buttons were put at the end of each strip. A silk skirt matching the peach shade of the jacket accompanied it.

Bright lettuce green is used in little touches with any other color just as cerise and turquoise-blue have been in their time. There is something especially suitable in this pale, fresh green just now, it seems so spring-like. Besides, it is surprisingly becoming to almost all complexions. When it doesn't quite suit your color, they, perhaps some other shade of green will do. If so, use it, for green in most of its shades is a very fashionable color. In the fourth sketch, which is of a dress of gray chevrot, the green is dark and appears in the velvet bolero. This is finished with a wide band of white cloth showing gray soutache ornamentation, with turn-down collar to match the bodice having a plain stock collar of the chevrot. The sleeves form points over the hands, and to the elbow are somewhat loose. Thin and semi-transparent goods for summer dresses will exaggerate this looseness and be made into sleeves that wrinkle from the elbow down.

A new and pretty sleeve for evening dresses looks from the front and back like the usual single puff, but really there are two puffs arranged on either side of the arm, the arm itself being bare from wrist to over the shoulder der, a slight row of rhinestones passing over the shoulder and connecting the puffs. This sleeve is a clever tran-



A TYPE OF SAMPLE WASH-GOWN.

sition from the big puff to the natural sleeve, and while showing the beautiful lights and folds of an evening material will display a graceful and artistic arm outline. Gloves to the elbow or a little higher are worn with the low puffed sleeves of an afternoon or theater dress, but it is not permitted to draw the glove over the sleeves as was allowed when long gloves were last the rage.

Those who can afford it are putting a wealth of detail on their summer dresses, whole bodices being fashioned from a series of tiny chiffon puffs, alternating with insertion, and little frills of narrow lace, bands of baby ribbon being sometimes added. A becoming softness of effect results, but there are lots of stitches to be taken. It is all very well if you take them yourself or are blessed with a maid, but to attempt to match with your pocket this sort of thing, to buy such a gown ready made, or to order it from some swagger dressmaker means that, well, if you can sleep the night after, you ought not to, or that's what an ordinarily poor woman thinks. All this doesn't mean that simple wash dresses are not to be acceptable, and there will doubtless be a plenty of the inexpensive and pretty dresses of which the final illustration depicts the type. It is made from red dotted linen, its moderately wide skirt being left untrimmed. The blouse waist looks lovely at the side, is alike back and front, has a deep square yoke of embroidered linen and a stock collar of red satin ribbon.

Skirts of wash dresses are not so full as those worn for the past two seasons. Dressy skirts that are six yards around are not entirely discarded, and the skirt that fits close about the hips except at the very back and that below the hips falls into folds which at the back come from the belt are still stylish. Indeed, the woman who finds such a skirt lends her height and slenderness, is not likely to give them up just because "advices" from some fashionable center say that skirts four yards around are the latest.



Tip on Cake Making.

Successful cake making depends on about twenty things:
Proper materials.
A correct recipe.
Following directions explicitly.
Accurate weights and measurements.
Compounding the ingredients in their proper order.

Having everything in readiness before commencing to mix the ingredients.

Regulating the temperature of the oven according to the kind of cake made.

Having all the ingredients at the right temperature.

Not suspending the mixing until the cake is ready for the oven.

Beating much or little, according to the kind of cake, and always in one direction.

Whipping the whites of the egg to a coarse, moderately stiff froth rather than a fine, stiff one.

Sifting the baking powder and flour together two or three times.

Folding the flour in carefully instead of by strong circular strokes.

Placing in the oven as soon as the baking powder is added.

Greasing the tin with sweet lard rather than butter and sifting a little dry flour over.

Opening and shutting the oven door very gently during the process of baking.

Not turning while in the oven if it can be avoided.

Keeping fruit over night in a warm room, dredging it thoroughly with flour, and stirring it in lightly the last thing.

Lining tins for loaf cake with oiled paper.

Making the paper or paste lining of a tin for fruit cake or a large loaf cake an inch higher at the sides to support a paper cover and prevent its baking too hard.

In baking loaf cake remember that unless you place a piece of paper over for protection at first, a top crust will be formed at once that prevents rising. When cake is well raised remove the paper for browning on top.

To Clean Windows.

Choose a dull day, or at least a time when the sun is not shining on the window; when the sun shines on the window it causes it to be dry streaked, no matter how much it is rubbed. Take a painter's brush and dust them inside and out, washing all the woodwork inside before touching the glass. The latter must be washed simply in warm water diluted with ammonia. Do not use soap. Use a small cloth with a pointed stick to get the dust out of the corners; wipe dry with a soft piece of cotton cloth. Do not use linen, as it makes the glass shiny when dry. Polish with tissue paper or old newspapers. This can be done in half the time taken where soap is used, and the result will be brighter windows.

How to Cook Codfish.

A new and most excellent dish of codfish, invented or discovered by Miss Bedford, of the New York School of Cookery, is prepared in the following way. As I have not the exact formula, I can only give it to you as it came to me. Take a good-sized piece of the fish, freshen and soften it by soaking in cold water and take out the bones. Parboil the fish in milk and season it with white pepper and a dash of paprika. Take from the milk, break into flakes and put into a saucepan with the juice of one onion and a large piece of butter, and heat until a light brown at the edges. Add to the fish a cupful of the meats of boiled walnuts, thicken the flour in which it was boiled slightly and brown in the oven.

Beauvregard Eggs.

Five eggs, one tablespoonful of corn starch, five square toast, half a pint of milk, a lump of butter the size of a walnut, salt and pepper to taste. Cover the eggs with boiling water and boil for twenty minutes. Take off their shells, chop the whites and rub the yolks through a sieve. Do not mix them. Now put the milk on to boil, rub the butter and corn starch together, and add to the boiling milk. Now add the whites, salt and pepper. Put the toast on a hot dish, cover it with a layer of this white sauce, then the layer of yolks, then the remainder of the whites. Sprinkle the top with a little salt and pepper. Stand in the oven for a minute or two and serve.

Philadelphia Broll.

Take twenty large oysters, drain them and place on a baking-board. Season them with salt and cayenne. Put one cup of liquor on to boil; as soon as it boils skim it and add one tablespoonful of butter, with salt and cayenne to taste. Grease an oyster broiler and broil them over a clear fire until brown on one side, then turn and brown the other. Now throw them into the hot liquor. Serve immediately on a plate of buttered toast.

Hints.

For plain pasta Mrs. Rorer gave the following recipe: Cut one cup (half a pound) of butter into three cups of flour, add one teaspoonful of salt and sufficient ice water to moisten and roll; fold and roll from you four times, and it is ready to use.

To cleanse glass bottles that have held oil, place ashes in each bottle and immerse in cold water, and then heat the water gradually until it boils; after boiling an hour, let them remain till cold. Then wash the bottles in soap-suds and rinse in cold water.

A little starch water added to cows' milk often acts well, it is said, in holding the casein in a finely divided state, and thus preventing large, tough curds. It mechanically honeycombs the curd, as it were, thereby rendering it more accessible to the gastric juice.

A teaspoonful of borax put in the last water in which clothes are rinsed will whiten them surprisingly. Pound the borax so that it will dissolve easily. This is especially good to remove the yellow that time gives to white garments that have been laid aside for two or three years.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Republican State Convention.

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan:

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan is hereby called to meet at the Auditorium, Detroit, on

THURSDAY, MAY 7TH., 1896.

at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating fourteen electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and electing four delegates at large, and four alternate delegates, to the Republican National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 16th., 1896. Also for the purpose of electing a Chairman of the State Central Committee and two members thereof from each Congressional District and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

Under the call of the National Republican Committee, each Congressional district is entitled to two delegates and two alternate delegates to the National Convention, which delegates shall be chosen at district conventions, held with not less than twenty days' public notice, and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the National Convention.

This committee requests that the several counties select their County Committees for the ensuing two years, at the County Conventions which elect delegates to the State Convention hereby called, and that the organization and membership of such County Committees, together with Post Office addresses, be at once forwarded to the Secretary of the State Central Committee at Detroit, in order that they may be carried on through the coming campaign.

The District Conventions will be held as usual and the Convention governed as heretofore.

Crawford County will be entitled to two delegates.

Signed by the Republican State Central Committee

JAMES McMILLAN,

DENNIS E. ALWARD, CHAIRMAN,

Secretary.

Detroit, Mich. Feb. 21, '96.

Republican County Convention.

The republican electors of Crawford County will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, Saturday, April 25th., '96, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Detroit, May 7th., and to attend to such other business as may properly come before it.

The several townships are entitled to delegates, as follows:

Maple Forest,	2
Frederic,	2
Grove,	2
Blaine	2
Beave Creek,	2

JOHN STALEY,

M. A. BATES, CHAIRMAN,

Secretary.

The supreme court of Wisconsin has held that where only one ticket appears on the ballot, it may be placed in the box with no mark whatever, it being clearly understood that the person depositing the same wishes to vote the entire ticket.

There has been an increase of \$13,777,661 in national bank notes since the beginning of the present year, and there is not likely to be any objection to this additional supply of a kind of currency that is fully protected against the danger of depreciation.—Globe Democrat.

President Harrison's administration paid off \$273,074,200 of the principal of the interest bearing national debt, reducing the interest charge \$12,484,937 per year. And democratic papers have not yet got through accusing it of "squandering the surplus."—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

A South Carolina Congressman says he would prefer Judas Iscariot for a Presidential candidate to Mr. Carlisle. If the Congressman can secure his friend's consent the Democracy may be glad to accept such a well known name for the head of its ticket.—Boston Journal.

The imports of shoddy into the United States increased from 4,170,941 pounds in 1894 to 20,718,108 pounds in 1895. Just where this shoddy and often filthy stuff has gone is not disclosed, but the American people are using it in some shape, and paying for it a great deal more than its worth.

There is this year disinclination at Democratic and third-party meetings and conventions to discuss the tariff. Four years ago they were all eager to talk about the tariff, and to explain wherein the Protectionists were at fault. They say nothing about this now. They aim to convey the impression that the tariff is not an issue, and yet they know that it is the most vital of the practical questions before the people. They dare not say anything against it, and it is against their principles to say anything for it.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Additional Locals.

There will be a donation at the Protestant Methodist Church, on Thursday afternoon and evening, April 30th, for the benefit of the Pastor. Every one is invited to help make it success.

Ernie Babbitt arrived from Lansing, Tuesday, having an indefinite lay off. If it were a week later, he would not care, but now may be called back before he can catch a train.

Geo. Pearsoff of South Branch, died at the residence of Jerry Woolahan, in Roscommon, on last Wednesday, aged 67 years. He had lived in this county since 1878, and leaves a large family.

Our heartfelt thanks are hereby tendered to the kind friends at Mackinaw and Grayling, for their assistance and sympathy at the death of our wife and daughter.

WM. WALKER.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. WILCOX.

Hon. L. G. Da Foe of Alpena, was in town Tuesday, looking over the Congressional chances. Speaker Gordon's activity has stirred his friends into candidacy, probably to protect his candidacy two years from now.

F. A. Brigham, tonsorial artist, sold out his business, last week, to Mr. H. F. Harrison, of Metamora. Mr. H. is reported to be a good barber, and if he pleases his patrons as well as his predecessor, cannot help but do well in Grayling.

The Grayling Avalanche has reached its eighteenth birthday. It still holds an important place in the newspaper field of this section, and is a strong factor in republican politics. As a local paper it has never been excelled in Grayling.—West Branch Herald.

The Supervisors convened Monday, at 2 o'clock, p. m., elected T. Wakeley of Grove, Chairman, appointed the several committees, audited the accounts presented, had a general consultation looking to uniform assessments and adjourned. Full proceedings will be published next week.

Two prominent J. P.'s of a neighboring township came to town one day last week, got full of bug juice, and departed for their homes, but it was not until the next day that the latest arrival in Crawford county reached his domicile, and had the appearance of having been run through a threshing machine.

The Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors Association, of Northern Michigan, will meet in G. A. R. hall, tomorrow afternoon. All members of the post are expected to be present both in the afternoon and in the evening, when short addresses will be made by visiting comrades, and Revs. Warren, of Lewiston, and Cope, of Grayling.

The attention of the Township Board should be given to the fact of dangerous bicycle riding on the main streets, especially the practice of a dozen or more racing in the early evening, when the walks are crowded with pedestrians. Fast riding on the walks in the business part of the village should be prohibited at all times.

John Randall of Mio, editor of the NORTHERN MAIL, spent Saturday afternoon and Sunday in our city. He had been with Prof. Patterson at Lewiston. Mr. Randall was the first settler at Mio, is a general factotum for Oscoda county, Doctor, Merchant Farmer, Surveyor and Publisher, and is full of faith in the successful future of Northern Michigan under continued republican administration.

DIED.—At her home in Mackinaw, April 15th., 1896, IDA S. WALKER, aged 29 years.

Ida Sophia Wilcox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wilcox, was born Oct. 20th., 1867, and with her parents came to this place in 1879, and she was married July 25th., 1887 to Wm. Walker, and soon after removed to Mackinaw. Her husband is left with two daughters and one son to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother.

Jack Pine Items.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of the postmaster, here, is very sick. The doctors say her recovery is doubtful.

Ira Richardson, of South Branch, is preparing to erect a portable saw mill in Ball township. It will be a good thing for the surrounding country to have the logs sawed for home use.

Elder Benjamin Graff, and his brother John are both teaching school in the vicinity of Jack Pine.

Alexander Gubbins has moved to Sterling. Although we regret their departure, we wish them happiness and success in their new home.

C. Wehnes of Grove has returned from his visit to the Southern part of the State, but where is the bride?

The weather has been very warm here for several days, but ended in a splendid shower, much to the benefit of Wheat and Rye, which looks promising.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1896.

It will not be the fault of the House, if there is not an early adjournment of Congress. Only one appropriation bill—General Deficiency—remains to be acted upon, and the committee on Rules is now engaged in mapping out a programme, as to how to dispose of the remaining time of the session. Although nothing is yet definitely decided upon, it is regarded as certain, that the Bankruptcy bill, the bill for the codification of pension laws, and as many of the contested election cases as can be reported will be disposed of before adjournment. It is doubtful whether any other measures of national importance will be considered, although the pressure to dispose of the Pacific Railroad bill, which has been agreed upon, is strong, and Speaker Reed is personally in favor of disposing of it at this session; but many members think they would prefer having a chance to familiarize themselves with this bill before voting upon it, and for that reason favor postponing its consideration until the next session. So far as known the Senators will throw no obstacles in the way of an early adjournment, but Senator Gorman has dropped a hint, which some believe to indicate the contrary.

Sen. Quay is back in his seat, but further than to say that he has not withdrawn his name as a candidate for the republican nomination, and that he is entirely satisfied with the present outlook, he will not talk for publication about the campaign for the nomination. The McKinley men are as confident as ever that he will be the nominee, and they are doing much more talking than the supporters of the other candidates. There is reason to believe that Speaker Reed has personally called down several of his prominent supporters whom he thought were talking too much, by advising them to do more hustling and less talking.

It took the House just three hours, the greater portion of that time being taken up with speeches in favor of the bill, to pass the fortification bill, carrying appropriations of \$11,000,000 for the erection and strengthening of needed fortifications. Even the Democrats admit that in few of the recent cocky attitude of the United States, which has been so generally endorsed by public sentiment, we must make some preparations to defend ourselves in case of war, and the strongest friends of peace regard such preparations as the surest way of remaining at peace with the world. The nation that is thoroughly prepared to defend itself is very seldom attacked.

It seems difficult to believe that any man of even ordinary common sense would endorse the scheme which is heralded as the one upon which the democratic party hopes to elect a President this year, but such men as Senator Harris, of Tennessee, and ex-Speaker Crisp, of Ga., have been publicly spoken of as endorsing it, and no denials have been made. So it is presumed that they and the other democrats mentioned in the same connection, do endorse the scheme, which is several points worse than its very worst democratic predecessor. According to the scheme the democrats are to keep up their present fight among themselves over silver, and the majority of the Chicago convention is to decide whether a gold or silver candidate and platform shall be set up. Whichever way the convention goes the minority is to bolt, and put out a ticket and platform in accordance with its views. Then there will be two democratic national tickets in the field, one for silver and one for gold, and just there the fine work of the scheme is to begin. Only one set of democratic Presidential electors are to be run in each state, the silver ticket to have a clear field in those states, in which the silver sentiment is believed to be dominant, and the gold ticket in those states, where a majority are likely to be for gold. The originators of this scheme have such a poor opinion of the intelligence of the voters that they believe, or say they do, that enough states can be carried by the two democratic tickets combined to make a majority in the electoral college, and they propose that they shall all be cast for the ticket which has a majority of them. Now isn't that a scheme worthy of the party which has stood for about every imaginable side of every public question, and which has invariably adopted a national platform that could be interpreted to represent the views of voters radically opposed to each other? Playing the voters for fools is a very old democratic game—nothing else kept the South solid for years; but let them try this double ticket game and the democratic party will never have another national ticket.

The Board of Supervisors of Cheboygan county is evenly divided between the Republicans and Democrats, except in one township, where an independent was elected, who has no politics. He will vote with the democrats, as so called independents always do.

The treasury deficit for the first eleven days of this month is \$6,094,803. This, as our Washington correspondent observes, is at the rate of \$608,480 for each working day of the year, counting eight hours to each day, and eight hours make a business day at Washington. It is at the rate of \$76,000 an hour and over \$1200 a minute. This comes of Democratic tariff tinkering, of Democratic currency tinkering, of Democratic appropriation making, and of all the combined manifestations of democratic incompetency to administer concerning the finance and trade of the country.

The first 20 months of operation of the McKinley tariff resulted in a surplus of \$20,286,462 for the national treasury. The first 20 months of the operation of the Wilson tariff has resulted in a deficit of \$82,248,794. The Democrats denounced the surplus as "infamous," though it is a matter of common sense that a surplus of \$20,000,000 is no more than a safeguard against emergencies. But if a surplus of \$20,000,000 be "infamous," what adjective is fit to qualify a deficit of \$82,000,000? When there was a surplus in the national treasury there was a surplus in nearly every house. The building associations and the savings banks were receiving vast deposits of accumulations from the wage fund, merchants were enlarging their stores, manufacturers were enlarging their mills, wages were going up, and all manufactures things that wages buy were coming down. Strikes for higher wages were too common, but strikes against lower wages were unknown. The Democrats have changed all this, turn them out.—Inter Ocean.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award.

From the many state platforms it may be judged that the national convention will resolve that it wants a protective tariff strong enough to defend against foreign competition in every American industry which is in need of such defence. The theorists of free-trade clubs will conclude that this means nothing, but 20,000,000 American wage earners consider that it means exactly what they want and we shall see whether the wage-earners can be outwitted this year. In 1892 they were beaten by themselves. Crazy opposition to supposed interests of capital led multitudes, who were of adult age and ought to know better, to vote against the actual interest of labor. We have to see this year whether they will be as wise and as active as they were four years ago.

In only one particular can the Wilson law claim to have met the promises of its framers, and that is in flooding the country with the products of cheap foreign labor. In spite of the assertion that this law was to give the country foreign goods free of duty or at low rates, the articles brought in free of duty have fallen more than \$50,000,000 short of those brought in free in the last year and a half of the McKinley law, and the percentage of goods brought in free of duty under the new law is far below that under the McKinley law.

It is not at all surprising that Gov. Bradley, of Kentucky, should take the lead in his own state in preference to any other presidential candidate. It simply means a complimentary vote to Bradley, an honor worthily bestowed. Next to him McKinley is the favorite of the Kentucky Republicans.—Det. Journal.



THE 1896 VICTOR

Is the finest sample of bicycle construction ever offered to the public. Get the best while you are buying and save continual expense for repairs. No paid racing teams needed to boost Victor Bicycles. The Victor Hollow Crank Axle reduces friction to a minimum.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,

MAKERS OF VICTOR BICYCLES AND ATHLETIC GOODS.

Boston, New York, Detroit, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore.

NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS.

Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call.

J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Michigan

Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color

"More than a year ago, my hair began turning gray and falling out. Though I tried many remedies for it, nothing I used satisfied me until I commenced to use

AYER'S Hair Vigor

After using one bottle of this preparation, my hair was restored to its natural color, and ceased falling out."—MRS. HERMANN, 359 E. 68th St., New York, N. Y.

Prevents Hair from Falling Out.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

The action of Congress in compelling Sec. Morton to comply with the law in regard to the distribution of seeds, was a very proper thing, although it may be that better methods might be adopted in some respects, yet on the whole it is productive of much good. A letter from Hon. E. O. Crump indicates that all parts of the 10th district will be remembered.

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind., "Sun" writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all sun down, could not eat or digest food, had a backache which never left her, and felt tired and weary but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Price 50c and \$1.00. Get a bottle at Fournier's Drug store.

The democrats are claiming to have made wonderful gains in the late election. At the last general election they elected one member of the legislature, and if there had been a legislative ticket in the field last week they might have elected two, which is a gain of 100 per cent.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescription or other preparations." Rev. John Burgess, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial Bottle Free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Boston is about to make an experiment in high liquor license. Sixty hotels will be called on to pay \$2,000 each instead of \$1,600, as formerly, and the tax of retail dealers will be \$1,000 each. These are said to be the highest licenses yet required in this country.—Globe-Democrat.

Farmers, Attention!

LOOK HERE!

NOW IS THE TIME TO CONSIDER

THE USE OF Phosphate,

Land Plaster,

Potato Grower, Clover Seed,

Timothy Seed, Millet Seed,

BARBED WIRE, &c., &c.

Call at our Store and we will quote you prices which are right,

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

WE CLAIM EVERYTHING "IN SIGHT."

IT IS EASY TO SEE ON THE

'Daugherty Visible

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EVERY WORD AND LETTER

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RAPID-DURABLE-SIMPLE.

Permanent Alignment.

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MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL—write to

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OIL BURNER

TAKES THE PLACE OF DANGEROUS GASOLINE. GOES IN ANY STOVE. NO SMOKE, DIRT OR NOISE. 1/2 CHEAPER THAN WOOD OR COAL.

WANT AGENTS on salary or commission. Send for Catalogue of prices and terms.

NATIONAL OIL BURNER CO.

806 CECIL AVE. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Your Face

Will be wreathed with a most engaging smile, after you invest in a

White Sewing Machine

EQUIPPED WITH ITS NEW

PINCH TENSION,

TENSION INDICATOR

—AND—

AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER.

The most complete and useful device ever added to any sewing machine.

The WHITE is

Durably and Handsomely Built,

Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment.

Sews All Sewable Articles,

And will serve and please you up to the full limit of your expectations.

ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unoccupied territory. Liberal terms. Address,

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

CLEVELAND, O.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read what Rosenthal says, this week.

John M. Smith, of Grove was in town, Thursday.

A Beautiful Clock free, at S. H. & Co's.

El Forbush, of Maple Forest, was in town Friday.

The best 50 cent Corset in the city, at Claggett's.

H. Buck, of Maple Forest, was in town, Friday.

Great Bargains in Ladies Hosiery, at Claggett's.

New Capes, at Rosenthal's.

H. Feldhauser, Treasurer of Blaine, was in town, Friday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Hugo Schreiner, of Grove was in town last Friday.

Claggett's 35 cent Tea is a winner. Have you tried it?

N. P. Salling was in Lewiston one day last week.

Watch Rosenthal's, 'Ad' next week.

Miss Besse Michelson was visiting with friends in Lewiston, last week.

One hundred doz. Canned Corn, at Claggett's. Only 5 cents a can.

Remember the Republican caucus, Friday evening.

Keep dry with a \$5.00 Mackintosh for \$3.49, at Rosenthal's.

D. Trotter sold his residence to J. E. McKnight.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

J. M. Francis, of Grove, was in town Saturday.

Big scheme in Prize Baking Powder, at Claggett's.

R. Myers, the clothier, has purchased the Finn store building.

For harness of quick repairs, go to M. P. Merrill's Harness shop.

A snap shot in Dried Peaches, at Claggett's. Six pounds for 25 cents.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty see Albert Kraus.

M. P. Merrill has moved his harness shop into the Connor building.

E. Forbush, of Maple Forest, was in town Monday.

Buy a pair of S. H. & Co's \$3.00 Men's Combination Shoes, and you will be pleased.

A. C. Cruzen, of Blaine township, was in town Monday.

Bates & Co. are offering the choice Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

E. Alger is building some river boats that are dandies.

C. F. Kelly, of Frederic, was in town, yesterday.

Buy your Barbed Wire of S. H. & Co. now, it never was so cheap before.

Regular communication this evening. Look out for the "Blue Light."

Claggett's 50 cent Tea was imported by himself and is excelled by none. Try it!

R. Sherman, of Maple Forest, was in town, Friday. His little daughter is still in a critical condition.

Decorate your tables with Claggett's Silverware. It costs you nothing.

Chas. Silsby, of Center Plains, was in town last Friday, and made us a pleasant call.

Mr. and Mrs. Chalker returned from Fife Lake, last Saturday evening.

A full stock of Detroit White Lead Work Paints, Oils and Varnishes at Albert Kraus.

Land Plaster, Phosphate and Potatoes Grower is to be considered now. Call at S. H. & Co. for prices.

Ira H. Richardson, Supervisor of South Branch township, was in town Saturday.

Peter Buck has sold one of his new houses on Ionia Street to C. O. McCullough.

Claggett's Sock Factory is running night and day, making men's socks that he sells for 5 cents.

Henry Peterson is erecting a new house across the street from the residence of A. Grouloff.

The roof of N. Michelson's residence is occasionally decorated with a fine Peafowl he has lately invested in.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Harry Pond went to Detroit, last week, to accept some position on a lake vessel.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Smith of Blaine, were in town yesterday.

Claggett can save you money on shoes. The latest styles arriving daily. Call and see them.

The Crusaders baptized sixteen converts, living in Maple Forest, in the East Branch, last Sunday.

Ladies, go to Claggett's, for your Summer Vests. The best line in the city, from 10 to 50 cents.

Mrs. John London came in from camp last Friday, to spend a few days with friends in town.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Get prices on Nails, Barbed Wire, and Builders' Hardware of Albert Kraus, before purchasing elsewhere.

N. Olson has enclosed his ground with a neat fence, adding much to the appearance.

If you enjoy a good cup of coffee, drink Claggett's Mandaling Java and Arabian Mocha, mixed.

A. J. Rose, who is in business at St. Louis, spent several days with his family here, last week.

Albert Kraus has a fine line of fighting tackle, and it is astonishing how low his prices are.

Miss Ivy Francis has gone to South Branch township, where she will teach the spring term of school.

Gilbert Vallad, John McCullom, and John Howse, of Maple Forest, were in town yesterday.

Buy your boy a pair of those Leather Stockings, at Claggett's. Something new.

J. K. Bates has gone to the farm in Maple Forest, to open the spring campaign in agriculture.

Pittsburg's Best is the best flour on earth. It leads the world. Claggett sells it.

Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, No. 83, O. E. S., Monday evening, the 27th, at the usual hour.

Gents, don't go without a hat, when you can buy one for 50 cents, at Claggett's.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, (the 28th), at the usual hour.

Great bargains in Canned Goods at Claggett's. 500 dozen cans of canned Corn and Peas, going at 5 cents.

The derailment of one of Peters' log trains, on the M. C. track, Saturday, delayed the Lewiston train about three hours.

S. H. & Co. have received their Spring Seeds, including Clover, Timothy and Millet. Call and get their prices.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Trotter left for St. Ignace, Wednesday, where Mr. Trotter will be foreman in the mill of S. H. & Co. at that place.

A new and beautiful line of Sun Umbrellas, for Gents and Ladies, just received at Claggett's; prices from 75 cents to \$3.50.

The county clerk of Montmorency is the right man, in the right place for issuing marriage licenses. His name is Double.

A Beautiful Clock, a good time keeper, given away at S. H. & Co's store. Secure one, it costs you nothing.

L. C. Huxley, of Blaine, returned from Jackson county, with a fine horse for himself, and a three year old for John Hanna.

The largest line of Ladies' Shirt Waist Sets, Buckles and Belts, ever shown in the city, at Claggett's.

Henry Meon, of Center Plains, has bought the farm of C. A. Clapp, on Beaver Creek, on which he will make his home.

The warm weather of last week started A. J. Love with his ice wagon. He has enough for the season, and is not alarmed.

A car load of Gold Medal Flour just received at S. H. & Co's warehouse. You should try a sack, it is the very best.

George and John Knecht, of Blaine township, were in town, Thursday. They report the "old man" and family being well, down in Tennessee.

Regular encampment of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 25th, at the usual hour.

A man, whose name we have not learned, was brought in from Basson's camp, Saturday, with a raptured arm.

A Miss McDonald, of Roscommon, commenced teaching school for the summer term, in the Fauble district, last Monday.

FOR SALE—I have some flower ran bushes, both red and black, three years old, which I will sell at low figures.

L. MORTENSON.

The Grayling Avalanche has entered upon its 15th year of publication. It always has a good word for Northern Michigan, and its veteran editor has done much toward developing this section.—Cheboygan Jib.

Stewart Sicker, of Pere Cheney, was in town yesterday, and made us a pleasant call.

Archie Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town yesterday, and made us a pleasant call.

Fresh White Bread, German Rye Bread and Brown Bread, Rolls, Buns, fresh every day, at McClaime's.

A. H. Marsh has completed the fencing of his forty, east of the village, and will not have to chase cows this year.

Gold Medal Flour is the best spring wheat flour made, and leads all other flour. For sale by S. H. & Co.

The prohibitionists in their state convention, at Lansing, last week, declared for female suffrage and the free coinage of silver.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints, they are the best in quality and cheapest in price. Every gallon warranted. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

P. W. Stephan, Clerk of Grove township, was in town, Friday, looking after the interest of his town, and arranging for his farming.

Remember the meeting of the farmers' association at the Odell school house the 26th, and make the fall meeting a success this year.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., next Thursday evening, the 23d, at the usual hour.

E. B. Stuart and Matthew Byrnes, of Roscommon, have been arrested on the charge of stealing telegraph poles.

Baldness is often preceded or accompanied by grayness of the hair. To prevent both baldness and grayness, use Hall's Hair Renewer, an honest remedy.

Oren Ackerman was convicted as an incorrigible truant, and sent to the Reform School, at Lansing, last Thursday. County Agent R. P. Forbes took him.

John F. Hum, and A. Taylor, put the finishing touches to two of the finest fishing boats ever built in Grayling, last Friday. The are beauties (15 and 21 feet in length).

Rev. Cope, of Grayling, preached two excellent sermons, last Sunday, in the M. E. Church. Monday Rev. Cope made the News office a very pleasant call.—Oscoda Co. News.

The State Board of Agriculture conferred the degree of Master of Science on L. L. Colburn, former principal of Grayling schools, last week.

Farmers, why not change your seed potatoes while they are cheap. You can get the famous Rural New Yorker potatoes of Chas. Silsby, for 25 cents. Leave orders with Claggett.

Chas. Silsby, of Center Plains, is not at all discouraged by last year's drought. He will double his agricultural work this year, and put in two acres of celery for an experiment.

Repairs at the big mill are going on with a rush under the supervision of foreman Lundeen. It is expected, that operations will start up again about May 1st.—Lewiston Journal.

R. P. Forbes, County Agent, took the truant Oren Ackerman to the reform school last Monday, and visited Grand Blain and Flint, before his return.

Some thief entered the house of Frank Whipple a few days since, in the absence of the family, cooked for himself a square meal, and carried off Frank's best suit, with other chattels.

There are thousands of bushels of potatoes at Grayling which will probably be a total loss, for lack of any market. A few car loads were sold at six cents per bushel last week.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will give an Ice Cream Social at Mrs. Canfield's, on Tuesday evening, April 28th. Lunch from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Russia wants a way to the Sea. Spain wants to subdue Cuba. Germany wants her share of Africa, and England wants

the Earth, but the Great American People want nothing so much as GOOD BREAD made of the best Flour on Earth. Baked daily at A. McClaime's.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 19th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Republican Caucus. The republican electors of Grayling township will meet on Friday evening, April 24th, at 8 o'clock; for the purpose of electing 17 delegates to the County Convention to be held April 25th, 1896.

By order of Tp. Committee. Louis A. Duchaine and Miss Marjann R. Allen, of Spring Valley, Minn., were married on the 6th, inst., and will reside hereafter at Lockfield, Minn. Mr. Duchaine at one time lived in this county.

Public Notice. The tickets for the sale of my horse will be drawn at Chris. Larson's place, on Saturday evening, April 25th, 1896.

L. MORTENSON. The entertainment given in the Opera House, last Wednesday evening, by H. L. Cope, the impersonator and humorist, was one of the best of the kind ever exhibited in Grayling, and given to a good audience.—Oscoda Co. News.

Public Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the County Treasurer's office until April 25th for medical attention and medicine for the indigent of Crawford county, for the ensuing year.

By ORDER OF SUP'T. OF POOR. The M. E. Church was filled last Thursday evening by an interested audience, to hear Prof. Pattengill's lecture, "Westward and Skyward," which was principally a graphic description of the great Yellow Stone Park, interspersed with wit and pathos, and a grand plea for the continuance of the great American principle of free education.

Public Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all residents of Grayling township, that you have until May 5th, 1896 to clean up your premises; remove all sources of filth and disease; and thoroughly disinfect all privy vaults and cess pools.

It is hoped that the above order will be heeded without further notice. Dated at Grayling this 10th day of April, 1896.

By order of the Board of Health, WM. G. MARSH, TOWNSHIP CLERK.

Many of the young people of the Endeavor Society are planning to attend the C. E. Convention at Gaylord, the first of May. Misses Fanny Warren, Mary Mantz, Lizzie Colladay, and Lizzie Mantz are the delegates from the Lewiston Society.—Lewiston Journal.

Farm For Sale. I have 40 acres of land near Worth, Arenac county, on which there is a good frame house. Land corners at a cross road, one quarter of a mile from rail road, and I will sell it on favorable conditions. Address Frank Goulet, Lock Box 38, Grand Marais, Alger Co., Mich.

Auditor General Turner, in behalf of the State, has seized on a lot of timber in Roscommon township, that was cut on State lands. Sheriff Knapp served the levies this week.—Ros. News.

The Chance of a Life Time. YOU will never have the chance again to buy on as good terms a new 8 room house with good cellar, or a 40 acres of swamp land within 80 rods of the village.

I also have for sale 1000 cords of Tamarack stove-wood, which I will sell in large or small quantities, and deliver the same if desired. Enquire at my office.

JAMES K. WRIGHT, Mar 25, '96, t.

The case of the people vs. John Tolman, for violation of the liquor law, in which examination was to be held before Justice McElroy, yesterday, was dismissed, it being found on investigation that the complaining witness, or the two witnesses produced by him, were not in Frederic, at the date named, and it appeared to be a malicious prosecution, on his part.

For Sale. I offer for sale my farm, 4 miles east of Grayling, containing 160 acres, 40 acres under cultivation. Frame house of four rooms, frame barn, and other outbuildings. Good well. Sixty acres fenced with galvanized wire.

CHAS. FRANTZ, fbl3-3mo Grayling, Mich.

State Game Warden Osborne holds that the 1893 amendment to the game laws prohibits the spearing or catching in any other manner than by hook and line of any kind of fish in any of the waters of Michigan, except Big and Little Clam Lakes, Wexford county. Many fishermen are spearing suckers, mullet, red side and grass pike, running risk of being arrested.

Farm for Sale. I have 80 acres of fine farming land 1 1/2 miles from Frederic, for sale very cheap. 18 acres cleared; log house and good well of water. For further particulars enquire of

A. E. NEWMAN, Grayling, Mich. Jan 23m3

Now is YOUR TIME to Buy A MACKINTOSH!

For one WEEK we will sell Ladies and Gent's \$5.00 MACKINTOSHES, for \$3.49.

Do not FAIL to GET one as we will only sell a LIMITED NUMBER at that PRICE.

JOE ROSENTHAL.

THE ONLY

One Price Clothing and Dry Goods House.

STOVES, STOVES!

I am selling at lowest possible prices: PENINSULAR STOVES & RANGES, Detroit White Lead Works' Paints and Varnishes. Strictly pure White Lead; Boiled and raw Linseed Oil; Turpentine, Japan, Shellac, Glass, Putty, Sash and Doors.

I have also a full line of Paint Brushes, Alabastine, Gypsine, NAILS, FLAIN & BARBED WIRE, PLOWS, HARROWS & CULTIVATORS.

The best line of FISHING TACKLE in Grayling. I solicit a share of your trade,

A. KRAUS, Grayling, Mich.

IT IS TIME TO THINK ABOUT DISINFECTANTS!

We are always ready to help with advice on such points.

THE OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE!

LUCIEN FOURNIER PROPRIETOR.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL F. & P. M. R. R.

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.) IN EFFECT NOV. 24, 1895.

Trains leave Grayling as follows: GOING NORTH. 4:25 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:40 P. M. 8:02 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 6:30 A. M. 1:38 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH. 1:50 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:15 P. M. Detroit 9:45 P. M. 3:36 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 5:30 A. M. Detroit 11:15 A. M. 3:36 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT. A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

The NE WYORK WEEKLY PRESS AND THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE,

WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS, ONE YEAR, FOR \$1.35.

Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presidential campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

THE WEEKLY PRESS. Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

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Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the third day of January, A. D. 1893, made by George H. Bond and Mary L. Bond, his wife, of Crawford County, Michigan, to the Security Savings and Loan Association, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1893, in book D of mortgages, on pages 410, 411, 412, and 413, and whereas there is claimed to be due on said mortgage and the note accompanying the same, at the date of this notice, the sum of three hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy-four cents (\$322.74) which amount includes the sum of four dollars and fifty cents paid for insurance by the mortgagee, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been taken to recover the same or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, now therefore notice is hereby given that the mortgagee, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, (that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford is held) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof, as may be necessary to satisfy the said indebtedness, together with the costs and expenses of sale, and an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) as provided for in said mortgage, and also any sum, or sums, that shall be paid at or before said sale by the undersigned for taxes or assessments, and for interest on said premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All those tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows, to wit: Lots three (3) and four (4) of Block twenty two (22) added to the village of Grayling, according to the plat thereof on file or of record in the office of the Register of Deeds, and for said County of Crawford, and State of Michigan. Dated February 4th, A. D. 1896.

SMITH & EMERSON, Attorneys for Mortgagee, Gladston, Mich. Feb 27-1896

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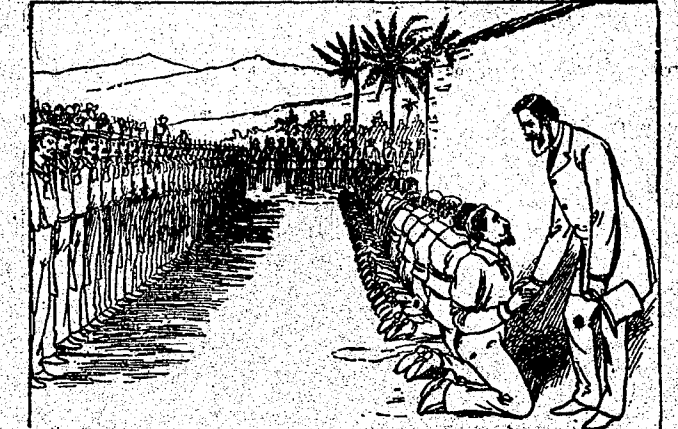
SPANISH CRUELTY.

AWFUL TREATMENT OF AMERICANS IN CUBA IN 1873.

The Bloodthirsty Slaughter of the Virginians—Cavalry Riding Over the Bodies of the Dead and Dying to Complete the Execution.

Page of Cuban History. The "Virginus massacre" was one of the most atrocious of the many Spanish outrages in Cuba during the last insurrection. From the New York Times the following detailed account of the bloodthirsty execution of the prisoners is taken:

Late in 1870 the Cuban revolutionary party purchased in New York a Clyde-built iron side-wheel steamer, called the Virgin, and, rechristening her Virginus, fitted her up as a cruiser and



CAPT. FRY BIDDING HIS COMRADES FAREWELL BEFORE THEIR DEATH

transport for landing men and supplies on the island of Cuba, and in the following year she sailed under orders from Gen. Rafael Quesada, the revolutionary chief. She succeeded on this occasion in landing a force near Santiago de Cuba, and rendered similar services some time later. In the fall of 1873 an expedition on still larger scale was planned by the Revolutionary Committee, and on October 8 of that year 175 volunteers and a full complement of able seamen, the majority native-Americans, left New York to embark on the Virginus, then lying in the harbor of Kingston, Jamaica. The ship was commanded by Capt. Joseph Fry, of Louisiana, who had dis-



GEN. JUAN NEPOMUCENO BURRIEL. (Author of the "Virginus" butchery)

tinguished himself as a blockade runner during the civil war; and among the revolutionary leaders who boarded her at Kingston were Gen. W. A. C. Ryan, a native New-Yorker, who had already fought in Cuba; Pedro Cespedes, a younger brother of Carlos Manuel Cespedes, President of the Cuban republic; and Gen. Jesus del Sol and Varona, prominent patriots.

It was on the 24th day of October, 1873, that the Virginus steamed out of Kingston harbor. The original intention was to sail direct for Cuba, but a mishap to the machinery necessitated a stoppage at Port au Prince, Haiti. A second start was made on Oct. 30. Meantime the Spanish consul at Kingston had been keeping a watch on the movements of the cruiser. This resulted in Gen. Burriel, of Santiago de Cuba, ordering the commander of the warship Tornado to sail in quest of her. On the morning of the 31st the Spanish vessel sighted the filibuster on the high sea. The warship headed for the



CAVALRY TRAMPLING TO DEATH WOUNDED VIRGINUS PRISONERS.

Virginus under full steam. The filibusters realized their danger, and started to make a run for the Jamaica coast.

By a strange lack of foresight on the part of her commander, the Virginus had run short of coal; but, as it was an issue of life or death, no exertion was spared to reach the protection of the British waters. To supply the lack of fuel all the greasy substances on board, such as oil, fat, and tallow, from the provisions stores, the horses, and the cargo were consigned to the waves. But all to no avail. Even the coming on of night proved of little benefit to the fugitives, for the moon rose in full tropical splendor. Finally, toward 10 in the evening, a shell was sent across the bows of the ill-fated cruiser. There was now no alternative; surrender was unavoidable. Presently two armed boats from the Tornado came alongside, and taking possession of the Virginus, made all on board prisoners.

The first order of the Spanish officer in charge was to lower the American

flag and hoist in its place the Spanish ensign, notwithstanding the fact that Capt. Fry presented his papers, demonstrating that the Virginus had been duly cleared for colors; and shortly after midnight the two vessels started for Santiago de Cuba, which was reached the following afternoon at 5 o'clock. The arrival of the Tornado with her prize created a tremendous sensation, and the wharves were soon crowded with exultant citizens and officials eager to gaze on the foolhardy "Yankees."

Whatever dismal foreboding the actual leaders of the Virginus expedition may have entertained, it does not appear that the purely American portion of the crew looked forward with any serious apprehension to the outcome of their enterprise. While it is true that the Spanish authorities had good reason to suspect hostile intentions on their part, not a scintilla of evidence had been obtained which would war-

rant prosecution; for, as already stated, every object of a suspicious nature had been thrown overboard before the surrender, and when the Spaniards boarded the Virginus she was to all outward appearance a peaceable merchantman, duly documented, with the American flag flying at her stern. Capt. Fry and his men, therefore, expected at the worst a short imprisonment and an early return to the United States. But the poor fellows had not reckoned on the bloodthirsty temper of Gov. Burriel and the Spanish volunteers and their intense hatred for this country.

On the day following the arrival of the Virginus in Santiago, a court-martial was held on board the Tornado. It began at 9 and ended at 4 o'clock. The charge was "piracy on the high seas," and four leaders, Ryan, Varona, Cespedes and Del Sol, were promptly found guilty and sentenced to be shot. Early at dawn on the morning of Nov. 3 the unfortunate men were led from their prison to the slaughter house outside of the town limits, and to the cry of "Cuba forever," they fell beneath a hail of bullets. But this was only a forerunner of Spanish vengeance. The first four victims, though executed in violation of all international law, were at least open and recognized enemies of Spain, and had figured prominently in the war. Not so the captain and the crew of the Virginus, many of whom had even been ignorant of the purposes and destination of the ill-fated vessel. These men appeared before their judges a few hours after the distant rattle of musketry had told them of the fate of their companions, and before dusk the captain and his men—many of them youths under age—had learned that their last moments were at hand. Thirty-seven of them, including Capt. Fry, were told off for execution the next day. The scene of this horrible tragedy was the same as that of the first—the city slaughter-house, an adobe structure with a steep tiled roof, encircled by a shallow trench half filled with stagnant water.

Half a mile separated the fall from the place, and the wretched procession had to march thither on foot, preceded by a corps of drummers with muffled drums. Arrived at the place of doom, the procession halted and formed a hollow square, with the victims in the midst. The line of marines against the slaughter house next opened, and the prisoners were placed kneeling on the edge of the trench, bound but not blindfolded, their faces turned to the wall. What followed is best told in the words

of James Whitcomb, a prominent citizen of Indiana in her early days, and he was not only a politician, but one of the best amateur musicians in the country. He composed several pieces for the violin, which was his own chosen instrument, and many are the stories told of him and his fiddle. At one time he was travelling from Indianapolis to Eastern Indiana, and stopped for the night at a house on a lonely road. He entered the cabin with his companion, and there they found a lame young man called Amos sitting by the fire scraping at an old violin with most disastrous result. He laid the violin on the bed, and started away to the stable with the horses. Mr. Whitcomb at once took up the violin, tuned it, and when Amos returned was playing light and beautiful airs. Amos was entranced. He sat down and, mouth wide open in wonder, watched the musician. Then Mr. Whitcomb struck up "Hail Columbia," and the young could bear it no longer. He sprang to his feet.

"If I had fifty dollars," cried he, "I'd give it all for that fiddle! I never heard such music!" Mr. Whitcomb said nothing, but kept on playing. By and by, when he had finished, he laid the violin on the bed. This was the young man's opportunity. He sprang up, seized the instrument, carried it to the fire where he could see more plainly, and turned it over and over, examining every part.

"Mister," he sang out, in high excitement, "I never in my life see two fiddles so much alike as yours and mine!"

Rice-Eaters. The Fortnightly Review is of the opinion that diet has more or less influence upon character, but does not concede that a vegetable diet renders the eater more gentle than a diet of which animal food forms a part. Vegetarians, it says, are prone to contrast the gentleness of our domestic herbivora with the ferocity often displayed by carnivorous animals.

A little reflection, however, shows that the food cannot be the main cause of the disposition in either case. Many of the herbivora are capable of displaying the utmost ferocity. Savage attacks upon inoffensive persons by bulls, horses and stags are by no means uncommon in this country. Bulls in the East "rope" elephants, wild boars and other herbivorous animals often inflict serious injuries upon human beings who chance to come in their way. So, likewise, the ordinarily mild Hindu, feeding on rice or wheat flour, is liable to become riotous, uncontrollable and bloodthirsty when influenced by religious fanaticism. Perhaps the mischievous effects upon the habits and disposition, ascribed to animal food, are due to the alcoholic liquors which are consumed at the same time. The disposition of an average individual leading a temperate life would probably not be altered for the better were he to substitute vegetable diet for his ordinary fare.

When a man goes away from home, he has a lot of fun, if you let him tell it.

It seems easier to manage the business of other people than your own.

According to several eye witnesses the scene that ensued was hideous beyond description. The marines rushed upon the wounded men and began dispatching them with horrible brutality. Thrusting the muzzles of their muskets into the eyes and ears of the dying, these fiends literally blew their heads off. But a still greater horror was at hand. Presently some cavalry appeared, and in order to accelerate the extermination of the victims, the horse soldiers were ordered to ride their steeds over the reeking mass of dying men. This was repeated several times until the last breath of life had been crushed out of the sufferers. After this the troops withdrew, and the rabble were let loose on the human shambles, with the result that for the rest of the day the streets were paraded by processions bearing the heads of the victims on long poles. Thus ended the bloody orgy of Nov. 4, 1873.

It must not be supposed that this second butchery had quenched Gov. Burriel's thirst for blood. On the contrary, orders were issued by him for the shooting of fifty more of the prisoners—the majority being boys ranging from 16 to 20 years of age—and 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th was the hour set for their execution. At 10 o'clock on the morning of that day, however, a gallant British man-of-war, H. M. S. Niobe, steamed into the harbor of Santiago. As soon as her commander, Sir Lampton Lorraine, heard of the governor's intentions, he quietly trained his guns on the town, and sent word ashore that, in view of the probability that some of the crew of the Virginus were British subjects, he must insist upon a postponement of the execution until the respective governments had been communicated with. Burriel demurred at first, but a second look at the portholes of the Niobe and her decks cleared for action caused him to acquiesce in the demand, and the remainder of the crew and passengers were saved.

The subsequent action of the United States Government, ending in Spain's apology for this unheard-of outrage, and the surrender of the Virginus, together with the survivors of the ill-fated expedition, attracted the attention of the world, but did not come within the scope of this article. One little incident, however, emphasizes the absolute devilish cruelty manifested by the officials on this occasion. The day before the survivors of the Virginus, 102 in number, were taken from Moro Castle to Havana, to be turned over to the United States authorities, they were informed by their jailers that they were to be taken to the gallows the next morning. To enhance their sufferings a priest entered the castle and began to strive them. All night this inhuman torture was indulged in, and when in the morning light streamed in over the frowning walls they all thought it the dawn of their last day on earth. Sadly they fell into line and marched out into the town. All this while the United States vessel Junila was lying in the harbor awaiting them, and their feelings can be better imagined than described when the welcome truth finally forced itself upon them. This episode was a fitting climax to one of the most hideous chapters in the long story of Spanish oppression and cruelty.

Another Fiddle. James Whitcomb was a prominent citizen of Indiana in her early days, and he was not only a politician, but one of the best amateur musicians in the country. He composed several pieces for the violin, which was his own chosen instrument, and many are the stories told of him and his fiddle. At one time he was travelling from Indianapolis to Eastern Indiana, and stopped for the night at a house on a lonely road. He entered the cabin with his companion, and there they found a lame young man called Amos sitting by the fire scraping at an old violin with most disastrous result. He laid the violin on the bed, and started away to the stable with the horses. Mr. Whitcomb at once took up the violin, tuned it, and when Amos returned was playing light and beautiful airs. Amos was entranced. He sat down and, mouth wide open in wonder, watched the musician. Then Mr. Whitcomb struck up "Hail Columbia," and the young could bear it no longer. He sprang to his feet.

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MRS. EDMUND BAYLISS.

The Blue-Headed Wife of Gotham's New Society Leader.

Mrs. Edmund L. Bayliss was a Van Rensselaer, and hence, so far as blue blood is concerned, is in every way qualified to lead those laborious and weary persons who make up the 400, 300, 25 or whatever it is, of New York's society. That is to say, she is qualified to assist her husband in leading, for the real king of Gotham's best people is Mr. Bayliss himself. This gentleman, it will be remembered, has been selected by some occult and inscrutable agency to fill the place left vacant by the passing of Ward McAllister. It is odd that the dead man's foremost canon should have been so disregarded in this matter. Mr. Bayliss has a visible means of support. He is a pretty good lawyer. His wife has an attractive personality and a pretty face. She has the name of being the most graceful waltzer in New York. She has any number you please of exquisite gowns, and many women copy her in this respect. But so well does she understand the art of dressing that it is said that some of her women friends even are not able to recollect more than half the details

of any new costume she wears, seen but once. As for the men, they don't know anything at all about it. She is remembered by them, not for the gorgeousness or the simplicity of her attire, but by what she said and did during the evening. Her salon—if a New York drawing-room may be so designated—is much sought after, and she will be an invaluable aid to her husband in his new duties.



MRS. EDMUND BAYLISS.

AUTHOR OF A FAMOUS BOOK. "Tom Brown's School Days" Brought a Fortune to Thomas Hughes.

There died in London recently a man who, although his name is not a familiar one, was nevertheless known to thousands of people in this country by one of the books he wrote and on which his sole claim to fame rests. As Thomas Hughes he was comparatively unknown, but what schoolboy is there in the land that has not read with keen delight that best known production of his pen, "Tom Brown's School Days?"

Thomas Hughes was born in Berkshire in 1823. He was educated at Rugby and later graduated from Oxford. He was prominent at athletics in college. After leaving school he was admitted to the bar and sat in Parliament from 1855 to 1874. During this time he paid a visit to the United States and afterward established the



THOMAS HUGHES.

Rugby Colony in Tennessee, which turned out to be a failure.

It was in 1857, when a comparatively obscure barrister, that he wrote "Tom Brown's School Days." The book instantly jumped into popular favor and brought a fortune to the author and also to the publisher. The wonderful success of the book astonished Hughes as well as everybody else. He wrote several other books, mainly of a religious and political nature, among them a history of our civil war, but none of them became very popular.

BAR ROOMS HIGH AND LOW.

The Highest is on a Mount and the Lowest in a Mine.

Wherever civilization goes the sale of alcoholic liquor goes with it. This great and remarkable fact receives fresh illustration from the pictures of the high-



AT THE TOP OF MONT BLANC.

est and lowest bar rooms in the world. One of these bar rooms, that at the bottom of the mine, is a new thing. The other is a necessary attachment of a highly respectable institution, an observatory on Mont Blanc.

One bar room is 750 below the surface of the earth, in the Chantler mine, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The Chantler is one of the numerous mines in the Vermillion range, a hard iron ore belt, and is about ninety miles from Duluth. The miners who work there are Finlanders and Hungarians, and extremely fond of alcohol. They all carry knives, with blades four inches long, which they draw frequently.

From time to time miners were arrested for committing murderous as-

saules in the mines, and sent to Duluth for trial. They were in an advanced state of intoxication. The managers of the mines noticed that men who went

France's Occupation of Timbuctoo Adds to the Sum of Knowledge.

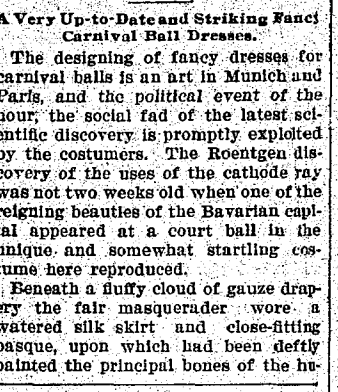


A SKELETON COSTUME.

A Very Up-to-Date and Striking Fancy Carnival Ball Dresses.

The designing of fancy dresses for carnival balls is an art in Munich and Paris, and the political event of the hour, the social fad of the latest scientific discovery is promptly exploited by the costumers. The Roentgen discovery of the uses of the cathode ray was not two weeks old when one of the reigning beauties of the Bavarian capital appeared at a court ball in the unique and somewhat startling costume here reproduced.

Beneath a fluffy cloud of gauze drapery the fair masquerader wore a watered silk skirt and close-fitting basque, upon which had been deftly painted the principal bones of the hu-



X RAY MASQUERADE DRESS.

man frame. The ribs, collar bones, arms, thigh bones, and spine were outlined in black upon the white background. The idea was not carried above the neck, nor below the knees, and a pair of roguish eyes peeped through a satin mask. The whole thing was dainty in its conception and execution.

Decided by Jury.

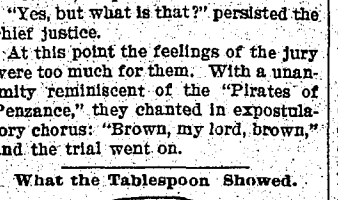
It is not uncommon for an English judge to try to raise a laugh—and strange to say, he usually succeeds—by affecting an infantile ignorance of all things but purely judicial matters. Sir Henry Hawkins not long ago asked in court, "What is hay?"

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that in a recent libel suit a strange affectation of judicial ignorance was evinced by Lord Russell. Sir Edward Clarke read, from a book of the plaintiff's, a description of Chopin's "umber-shaded head."

"What shade?" asked Lord Russell. "Umbra," replied Sir Edward. "Yes, but what is that?" persisted the chief justice.

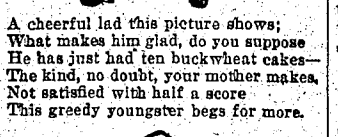
At this point the feelings of the jury were too much for them. With a unanimity reminiscent of the "Pirates of Penzance," they chanted in expository chorus: "Brown, my lord, brown," and the trial went on.

What the Tablespoon Showed.



A cheerful lad this picture shows; What makes him glad, do you suppose? He has just had ten buckwheat cakes—The kind, no doubt, your mother makes. Not satisfied with half a score.

This greedy youngster begs for more.



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NEW AFRICAN LAKE DISCOVERED.

France's Occupation of Timbuctoo Adds to the Sum of Knowledge.

Although the occupation of Timbuctoo by the French has not yet added materially to the volume of France's colonial trade, it has unquestionably added very greatly to our knowledge of the geography of that part of Africa, and in particular has resulted in a discovery of singular interest and importance.

Timbuctoo, as all the world knows, stands on the boundary line between the Sahara and the Western Sudan—a little to the north of the great Niger bend, but what was not known was its relative position in the immediate neighborhood of the city, and lying somewhat to the west, of a series of lakes and marshes covering a large area of country. These great sheets of water were first seen by the Joffre column, and have since been explored by French officers stationed in the neighborhood, who have laid down their general outlines with some approach to accuracy.

The most important of these lakes is called Lake Fagabure, and runs in a direction, roughly, east and west, its total length being some sixty or seventy miles. A couple of smaller sheets of water connect with the Niger, and there are other lakes in the neighborhood. As might be supposed, these lakes are the center of a rich agricultural and pastoral district. Crops of various kinds are grown in abundance, and the natives have large flocks and herds.

Perhaps the most curious feature of the discovery is the fact that neither Barth nor Dr. Lazear appear to have heard of this fertile region, and it is to be presumed that the guides deliberately led them away from the direction of the lakes. The news of this discovery will no doubt revive the interest in the occupation of Timbuctoo in France, where, after the first enthusiasm was over, there was a marked tendency to criticize Colonel Bonnier's act as rash and premature—a tendency rather strengthened than weakened by the recent troubles with the Taurigs.

The result of observations on the climate of that part of Africa establish, it is said, the perfect feasibility of Europeans living there the whole year round with certain precautions. The months of April and May are said to be the most trying, not only for Europeans, but for the natives, but December and January are so cool that a great coat is sometimes welcome, and the natives report that one year ice formed—at least this is the deduction drawn from the native statement that "the marsh became stone."

THE "HOUSESMITH."

A New Trade Which Has Succeeded That of the Carpenter and Builder.

A New Trade Which Has Succeeded That of the Carpenter and Builder. A brief labor trouble which occurred a short time since brought into public notice the name of a new labor organization and reminded us that by the development of iron and steel a new trade has been born within the last few years. This is the trade now known as "housesmithing."

A very few years ago when a labor difficulty occurred in building operations it was the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners that had to be dealt with. Now it is the "Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union." The former was composed of wood workers exclusively, the latter labors mainly with hammer and set square. The former used the plane the latter the cold chisel, and where the carpenter deftly drove finished nails the housesmith now swings the sledge in hot rivets.

The housesmith has knocked a large portion of sentiment out of the building trade. In watching operations on one of our mammoth buildings at the present day, the idler does not smell the fragrant shavings nor the clean, white lumber being put up. He sees great steel girders, generally painted a dirty red, swung into place by powerful hoists, and instead of the cheering cry of "Mort!" he hears the howls of the housesmith when he strikes a "blind" hole.

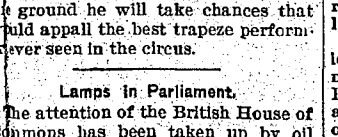
The housesmith has undoubtedly come to stay, but socially speaking he cannot be considered an improvement on the carpenter. The carpenter in years gone by was generally a settled workman who had served a long apprenticeship at his trade, and before machinery came in to do so much of his work he had to be a good mechanic. The housesmith has picked up his trade on the jump; so much is not required of him in the way of mechanical ability, and he is too often prone to change jobs on small provocation. In fact the exigencies of his trade lead him from place to place and he knows how to travel light. But in one respect he beats the carpenter. He can rig a derrick like an old sailor, and in running along a three-inch beam 100 feet above the ground he will take chances that would appal the best trapeze performer seen in the circus.

Lamps in Parliament.

The attention of the British House of Commons has been taken up by oil lamps in the interest of public safety. A member stated to the House a few days ago that the Home Secretary had carefully considered the returns of deaths resulting from the use of such lamps, and hoped to be able to secure the reappointment of the committee which considered that subject the year before last. The London Graphic says: "It seems probable that the recent terrible fire in Soho, which caused the loss of nine lives, was due to the explosion of one of these lamps." It is outlined that Parliament will make it illegal to offer for sale cheap oils of a highly explosive nature, prohibit the burning of oil in glass or china receptacles and require lamps to be self-extinguishing should they upset.

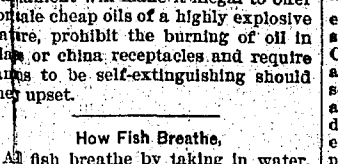
How Fish Breathe.

All fish breathe by taking in water, which is, to a certain extent, impregnated with air, and expelling it through the gills. These blood red organs are so admirably constructed for the purpose they are intended for that they extract the oxygen from the water during its momentary contact with them. Fish that live for some time out of water have cavities in their head which are filled with that liquid, and which can be utilized for dampening the gill at dry time.



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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Lesson for April 20.

Golden Text.—Ye cannot serve God and mammon.—Luke 16: 13.

The Rich Man and Lazarus is the lesson subject this week, and is found in Luke 16: 19-31.

Great and grave truths are these, revealed in God's word. It is high time our pupils, and indeed all of us, were considering them. For it is very much an age of frivolity and indifference. There is needed the proclamation of some of the more startling and arresting doctrine of the divine word. Prayed and held and an endless eternity should be laid with heavy stress upon the hearts and consciences of the men and women, the young also, of this generation, lest we lose all sense of reverence and all thought of the world to come. But along with it always speak as did Christ and his apostles, of God and his wonderful grace, the full salvation extended to lost and helpless sinners, doomed to endless woe. Where sin abounded, grace did much more abound. Some one has well said: "His feet may occasionally slip; whose hand is placed in God's hand, but he never quite falls." Trust God.

Lesson Hints.

"There was a certain rich man." A veritable ease, it would seem, it is perhaps rightly insisted that this is not a parable, but a historical instance. But by the same reasoning neither is the story of the prodigal son a parable.

Dives we often call him. It was not his real name, but the Latin for "rich man," a translation of the two words. Whoever the original may have been, he has had many faithful slaves since his day. Dives is still with us, and Lazarus, too.

Lazarus "was laid" at the rich man's gate. The word is literally set or thrown as a burden is deposited—a significant selection of language. The action of the verb is frequentative. They were accustomed to drop the man at the rich man's gate to get him living and the dead man. The door to be that is spoken of here is intense or unsatisfied desire. He was looking and longing, often doubtless having to satisfy himself with the sight and the wish. Same word as is used of the prodigal (15: 10), "would have fallen."

"The crabs" alluded to here are not necessarily of bread, as the term signifies in our English usage, but of meat or any other edible. Fragments would better render the Greek, the word being simply the particle falling, i. e., the things that fell off windfall.

"Moreover the dogs came." (More literally and graphically, "But only the dogs came.")

Death, in a sense, associated these two, apart in life; and in a sense death more widely separated them. Both died. Death smites us all alike. But one fell into the arms of angels, to be carried to Abraham's bosom; the other fell into the grave, to fall prey to decay and into the lake of fire. The funeral of Dives was doubtless, to the eyes of earth, more splendid than that of Lazarus, but picture in imagination that angelic train.

"Hell" is here represented as both a place and a state. As a place, it is "far off" from the paradise of the just, though doubtless it is referred to here in its intermediate state which lies between this world and the next. Yet that even here there is a separation is clear from the words of Christ on the cross, "To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise." But it is also represented as a state or condition. Hell is the larger emphasis. "In torment" (for anguish) is a synonym to indicate its wretchedness. What fell to the body, such is the morsel of hell to the impetuous at the last.

That "great gulf fixed" should give us pause. It settles the question of a second probation. It fixes, determines the duty of the living who are related to here in that choice. It is from the Greek word used here that our English chasm, directly comes. This chasm is not to be bridged by hopes or speculations or peradventures. We are carried by God's angels of grace. The only thing that insures the passage of the gulf is faith in the blood of Christ. Thank God, there is a chance for faith to-day. Hear, from that far world, rather, the agonized appeal of Dives. Speak to his "five brethren" or more, still on earth. One or two of these you may be able to reach to-day in that class of yours. If the scriptures will not warn and trust, nothing will. Teach and trust.

Illustrations. Get on right terms with

Fair and Fruitful
As the West is, it is often marvellous. But it is pleasant to know that a competent surgeon in the shape of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters exists, which absolutely nullifies the poison of malaria. Western-bound emigrants should bear this in mind. For should it be forgotten, the Bitters is the best remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, kidney and nervous complaints and rheumatism.

Shooting Wild Horses.
Wild horses have increased to such an extent in Queensland that the animals are being shot with a view to reduce the numbers. Buffalo are also being slain for the same reason.

\$100 Reward.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreadful disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hostetter's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hostetter's Catarrh Cure is a natural remedy, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and enabling the patient to build up the constitution and restoring strength in doing his work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, they offer \$100 reward for any case that it fails to cure. Send for full particulars.

Address, W. L. DOUGLAS & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Windsor Castle has been used as a royal residence for 784 years.

Nervous

People find just the help they so much need, in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It furnishes the desired strength by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, and thus builds up the nerves, tones the stomach and regulates the whole system. Read this:

"I want to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health run down, and I had the grip. After that, my heart and nervous system were badly affected, so that I could not do my own work. Our physician gave me some help, but did not cure. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon I could do all my own housework. I have taken

Cured

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and they have done me much good. I will not be without them. I have taken 13 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and through the blessing of God, it has cured me. I worked as hard as ever the past summer, and I am thankful to say I am well. Hood's Pills when taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla help very much." Mrs. M. M. MESSING, Freehold, Penn. This and many other cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All Druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills set easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humors, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both of them humors). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from a bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squishy feelings at first. No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

Pond's Extract

Checks Bleeding, Reduces Inflammation, Quiets Pain, Is the Bicyclist's Necessity. Sores, Burns, Cures Colds, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Chills, Catarrh, Inflamed Eyes, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, etc. USE POND'S EXTRACT after Shaving—No Irritation. POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT is a specific for Piles. 50 cts. POND'S EXTRACT "O. 765th Ave., N.Y.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS

33. SHOE BEST IN THE

\$3.

If you pay to see a shoe, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,

CONGRESS, BUTTON,

AND LACE, made in all

kinds of the best selected

leather by skilled work

men. We make and sell more

\$3 shoes than any other

manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our \$5, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.25 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 5c. to pay carriage. State kind, style of shoe (cap or plain), size, width. Our Catalogue will fill your order. Send for new illustrated Catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

FROM SAP TO SUGAR.

CURIOSITIES OF THE MAPLE SUGAR BUSINESS.

How the Sap Is Obtained and How Manufactured Into Sugar and Syrup—A Profitable Thing for the Farmers of Vermont State.

The Maple Sugar Industry.

The process of making maple sugar and syrup is quite interesting to the majority of people of this country. While some maple sugar is made in New Hampshire, northern New York and Massachusetts, the bulk of it is manufactured in Vermont. The sap of the sugar maple begins to run about March 10 usually, and continues three or four weeks according to the weather. Sap will run only when the thermometer registers at least 32 degrees F., and stops flowing as soon



THE HANGING BUCKETS.

as the frost is out of the ground, or directly after the snow is gone. The sugar season comes when the Vermont farmer cannot profitably employ his time otherwise.

As soon as the weather is favorable the Vermont farmer gets out his buckets and sets to work tapping his trees as quickly as possible. The maple trees are tapped by boring the trunks with a small bit—usually a half-inch bit—about 1 1/2 inches deep, and from one to three feet above the ground. Trees are not tapped until they are one foot in diameter. After tapping, a sport made of clean maple, beech, tin or galvanized iron and fitted with a hanger for holding the bucket, is driven firmly into the hole made by the bit. A bucket of tin or wood is hung upon the spout, and the tapping process is finished. The buckets are like ordinary water pails, generally all alike, and each farmer usually paints all his buckets one color.

Only one hole is bored in young trees, but it is not uncommon to have as many as six buckets with two spouts each hung to maples of large size. If the bucket fills with sap in a day the run is a good one, although twice this amount is obtained in exceptionally favorable sap days. What is called a "good sized" sugar orchard will contain from 500 to 800 trees, and in the northern and central parts of Vermont orchards of 2,000 to 4,000 trees are not uncommon.

When the sap begins to run well the farmer and his family must work



GATHERING THE SAP.

hard. A man with a large farm will employ help outside of his family frequently, and use two or three pairs of oxen or horses to make the rounds of the trees with a sled, on which is the large sap tub, into which the sap from the buckets is poured. An orchard of 700 or 800, or even 1,000 trees, need not require the farmer to hire help if he has two or three boys in the family besides himself. From an orchard of 700 trees an ordinary run of sap for two days will enable the farmer to collect about 80 barrels. Sometimes 60 barrels of sap can be collected from 700 trees in one day. As soon as the men begin to collect the sap the fires in the big evaporator furnace must be started, and the boiling of the sap begun as fast as it is brought in, so that none will be wasted by souring, or that the quantity brought from the woods may not so far exceed the accommodations at the house, that while waiting to get room for it much will be wasted at the trees. At the time when the sap is running freely the farmer must often keep the fires going and the sap boiling all through the night, and, of course, he is likely to have to work all day Sunday and Sunday night. It is all-important that he "make hay while the sun shines."

When the work is hardest the fun is at its best. Those who have but a



THE SUGAR HOUSE.

small orchard will spare some of the family to help a relative or neighbor through a sugar season.

The modern evaporator makes it possible to do much sugar-making in a short time. The evaporator is made of tin, copper or galvanized iron, and is so constructed that the sap flows in at one end, and by means of partitions, extending nearly across the other end, where it is drawn off as syrup. The

sap in the pan is kept shallow—about one-half inch in depth—and evaporates very rapidly. Rapidity of evaporation is greatly to be desired, not only on the score of economy of time, but because the sooner the sap is converted into syrup after it runs from the trees the lighter will be the color and the finer the flavor of the syrup and sugar.

The sugar house is a rough little building with a shed half full of well-dried cordwood. The room is mainly occupied by the boiling apparatus, and with the bunk of the man who has to watch pans of boiling sap day and night. One side is taken up by the oven, which is built on a bed of brick, and consists of two brick walls, about 2 feet apart, 2 1/2 feet high and about 12 feet long. A huge old-fashioned brick chimney is at one end, where there is also a sort of square brick furnace to hold a big kettle. In the roof, near the center of the ridge pole, a large slot opens to the sky as an escape for the steam, which rises in heavy volumes from the pans on the fire.

The sap as it comes from the maple tree is like water, and has barely any more favor than good water. But it doesn't take much heat to produce flavor. A barrel of good sap will make a gallon of syrup, or eight pounds of sugar. After being reduced to syrup in the evaporator the product is allowed to cool and settle, more or less impurities being precipitated by standing. The syrup is now ready for putting into cans for sale. The size, most in use is a one-gallon can.

The proper consistency of syrup is generally conceded to be 11 pounds to the gallon, and this degree of density is reached at 219 degrees Fahrenheit. The sap is never made into more than syrup in the evaporator. Then it is poured into a large porcelain-lined kettle to be boiled to sugar. If wanted for sugar, the boiling is continued until the thermometer indicates 323 degrees Fahrenheit, or 238 or 240 degrees for cakes, when the mass is removed from the fire, stirred briskly for a short time, and then poured into tin pails or cake molds, as the case may be, to harden.

The cake molds are often a series of parallel partitions on a large wooden board, with space in them about 3 inches apart, and just wide enough to admit a knife blade. The molds are dampened with a sponge, then the hot water poured in. Little fancy tins are also used for molds. The farmer



AN OLD-FASHIONED CAMP.

gets anywhere from 10 to 15 cents a pound for his sugar, and from 75 cents to \$1 a gallon for his syrup. A sugar maple produces on an average about 3 1/2 pounds of sugar during a season.

SAVED THE INFANT'S LIFE.

An Incubator Was the Means Employed by Dr. De Marville.

The incubator has already done considerable for weak infants and many lives have been saved by the use of it. One of the most remarkable instances of the kind was where Dr. De Marville, of San Francisco, saved the life of his infant daughter. The incubator used was shaped like a bath tub, and was 3 feet long and about 18 inches high. It looked as though one bath tub had been placed inside the other, and then soldered together. The intervening space was filled with the cottons and soft flannels in which the infant was rolled. The purpose of the warm water circulating between the tubs was to maintain the temperature at 99 degrees. A thermometer was placed among the blankets to give notice of a change in temperature. Then the water was cooled or warmer water was run in as was found necessary. At one end of the apparatus was a hole and plug where the warm water was run in and at the other end was a faucet to let it run out. Dr. De Marville's baby was rapidly wasting away, but the moment she was placed in the incubator she began to mend, and in a fortnight she was increasing her weight at the rate of one



DR. DE MARVILLE'S INCUBATOR.

pound a week. At the end of six weeks she was taken from the incubator and now she is as fine and healthy a looking baby as any of her size. The incubator made a name for itself. Beyond the fact that it furnished the proper heat to encourage the vital spark to its full glow it differs from anything previously designed as an incubator. It is expected that this new variety of incubator will prove very useful at hospitals, and that it will be the means of saving many tender young lives that, now perish despite the most careful attendance.

"Moral courage," said the teacher, "is the courage that makes a boy do what he thinks is right, regardless of the jeers of his companions." "Then," said Willie, "if a fellow has candy and eats it all himself, and ain't afraid of the other fellows callin' him stingy, is that moral courage?" Atlanta Constitution.

Proud pop (to old bachelor friend— I tell you, Dawson, there's no baby like my baby. Dawson—I'm glad you've waked up to that fact. I knew mighty well there never was a baby like the one you described.—Harper's Bazar.

When a man saves his money, people think he steals it.

BRITAIN'S BIG SURPLUS.

Massive Revenue Receipts—Continuation of Working Classes.

In the British House of Commons Thursday the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, made the budget statement. He said that the surplus for 1895 and 1896 was \$2,210,000, and he estimated the expenditure for the current year at \$100,047,000. He said that this had been a wonderful year, and one of unexampled revenue in spite of the fact that the expenditures had been the largest since the great war. The surplus was the largest ever known, and a larger sum was devoted to the reduction of the national debt than ever known.

The condition of the working classes, he continued, judging from the consumption of tea, tobacco and sugar, had materially improved, and it was a remarkable fact that the 1900 decrease in the exports and imports for the first six months amounted to \$7,831,000 the increase for the second half of the year amounted to \$23,228,000. Tea, Sir Michael Hicks Beach further remarks, was driving coffee out of the market, and British and Irish spirits were entirely displacing foreign spirits. The increase in the import of tea was 10,000,000 pounds from India and Ceylon and replacing so much Chinese tea. The increase in the import of tobacco was 108,000 pounds. The increase in the import of tobacco was \$108,000 over the corresponding figures of the previous year. The customs authorities calculated, he added, that \$1,000,000 yearly was thrown in the gutter, in the shape of the ends of cigarettes and cigars. The imports of wines had increased \$1,256,000; light wines were preferred. Beer had increased \$417,000, the death duties were \$2,881,000, and stamps \$2,000,000.

Referring to the estimates for the current year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the expenditures were placed at \$100,047,000, and the revenue calculated upon was \$101,765,000.

MADE BLIND TO BEG!

Young Children in Chicago Who Are Cruelly Tortured.

The police of Chicago have unearthed a system of child torture which is almost without parallel in the world's history. One morning recently a police officer saw a woman of distressing appearance sitting on the sidewalk. With her were three children, two of them being blind. The eyes of the little ones were inflamed and the mother by signs was begging the people who passed to drop pennies in a little box which was in front of her. The women and children were taken to a police station. During the course of the investigation the police discovered that the mother was a woman of the name of Maselli, and that she was blind. She was at one place under arrest, for physicians had declared that the eyes of the little ones had been made blind with something like pepper or gunpowder. Both the man and the woman denied that anything had been done to the eyes of the little ones, but declared that they were born blind.

From the investigation which has followed this startling discovery has developed the fact, so the police say, that the practice of blinding the eyes of young children so that they will be more "useful" in begging is regularly carried on in Chicago. The blinding is done by means of a small bottle of acid, which is not always permanent, but in the case of the two children of Maselli, at least, it is very doubtful if their eyesight will ever be recovered.

CROWDS ATTEND BALL GAMES.

Total Attendance on Opening Day Larger than Last Year.

Nearly 80,000 persons saw the six opening games in the National Baseball League Thursday. This is somewhat larger than the total attendance last year, and is not far from the greatest number ever recorded on an opening day. The figures: 1895. 1896. New York...18,000 Philadelphia...23,000 Baltimore...12,000 Baltimore...11,200 Cincinnati...11,000 Cincinnati...14,400 Louisville...9,000 Louisville...10,000 St. Louis...12,000 St. Louis...11,000 Boston...15,000 Washington...9,200 Total...77,000 Total...78,800

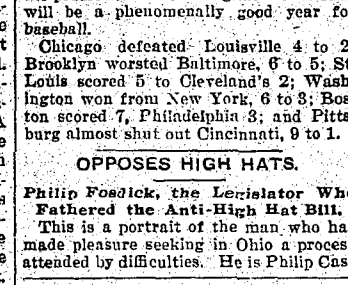
This will serve to show that great enthusiasm is being shown everywhere over the national game, and seems to testify the predictions of the magnates that 1896 will be a phenomenally good year for baseball.

Chicago defeated Louisville 4 to 2; Brooklyn worsted Baltimore, 6 to 5; Washington won New York, 6 to 3; Boston scored 7, Philadelphia 3; and Pittsburgh almost shut out Cincinnati, 9 to 1.

OPPOSES HIGH HATS.

Philip Fossick, the Legislator Who Fathered the Anti-High Hat Bill.

This is a portrait of the man who has made pleasure seeking in Ohio a process attended by difficulties. He is Philip Case



PHILIP CASE FOSSICK.

Fossick, of Cincinnati, who has achieved fame by introducing into the Ohio Legislature the anti-high hat bill and by having it passed.

Telegraphic Brevities.

It is reported at Shanghai that the Japanese Government has peremptorily forbidden the proposed Japanese industrial undertakings in and about that city.

Count von Lamberg and Princess Dorothea von Hohenlohe, youngest daughter of Prince Constantin von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, were married at Vienna.

Milton Cook, aged 84, a pioneer Missourian, is dead at Pleasant Hill, Mo. He was born in Marietta, Ohio, where his father was prominent in State politics.

The London Times says: "The rumor that the Government has decided upon the gradual release of the dynamiters is unfounded. McLaughlin has recently been liberated, but it was only on account of his health."

Wesley and Will Whitaker, who were implicated in the French-Breton feud in Perry County, Kentucky, and sent up for life, have been pardoned out of the Frankfort penitentiary by Gov. Bradley. They have served four years.

President Kruger has issued an official denial of the reports which have found currency in England and have been called back here that a strained condition of relations exists between himself and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain.

ARMY HARDSHIPS.

No One but a Veteran Can Realize the Sufferings from Army Life.

It Often Makes Our Able-Bodied Men Helpless Invalids—The Story of One Who Suffered for Twenty Years.

Edison A. Wood, who now lives at 900 Washington boulevard, Chicago, Ill., was born on a farm in Wyoming County, N. Y., fifty years ago. As a young man he suffered two sun strokes in the fields. When the war broke out he joined the 57th Illinois Volunteers, with which he served two years, when sickness forced his discharge. The effects of the sun strokes and his army life undermined his health, and he soon found his brain, heart and kidneys were affected. For eight years he was the "Great Chicago Street Car Company," but was forced to seek lighter work, as the exposure increased his bronchial and asthmatic troubles. His constitution gradually but surely breaking down, strange dizzy spells became more frequent, he finally sought relief in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

He said in a report: "It was some time about a year ago when I was very poorly, that my head was giving me a great deal of trouble, dizzy spells, aches and queer feelings, and that I had a most strange feeling of uncertainty in the use of my lower limbs when walking."

"Physicians examined my condition closely and wrote of the opinion that I had the first symptoms of locomotor ataxia, and I believe they were right, also last summer I had a very hard time with an attack of constipation and indigestion, which I did not recover for some time. It was then that I commenced to take these Pink Pills, and had only taken a few boxes when I discovered a remarkable change for the better in every way. The pills seemed to relieve me of aches and pains, the symptoms of locomotor ataxia, and I felt much better. I had made me strong and feel like myself."

"I am going to continue with the use of the pills for the reason that having realized me of the ailments I thought had come to stay, having been caused thirty years ago from hardships in the army, I am practically rid of them and will lose no efforts when I have the remedy at hand to keep them rid. I am only too glad to tell all my friends what experience I have had with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and when they see the good physical condition I am in now, although nearly sixty years of age, they will come to the same conclusion as myself."

"The above is a correct statement of facts concerning myself."
(Signed) EDISON A. WOOD.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of January, 1896.
ROBERT ANSLY, Notary Public.

Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Borrowed Coat of Honor.

When Wordsworth was made poet laureate he had to borrow Samuel Rogers' dress coat to go to court in, and, strangely enough, when laureate honors fell on Tennyson, he, too, borrowed Rogers' coat for the same purpose.

A Cat Worth Having.

One of the greatest successes in the history of this country is that achieved by "The Cat," a unique 6-cent magazine, "The Black Cat." In seven months it has reached a sale of one quarter of a million copies per issue. The chief reason for this is that each number contains half a dozen of the most original and fascinating stories that brains and genius can produce and money can buy.

The Philadelphia Call aptly says: "Its phenomenal success has already earned for it the title, 'The Marvel of the Magazine World,' and it would certainly be impossible to find in a single number of any other publication such captivating tales as are published monthly in 'The Black Cat.' And the Boston Post announces it as the most fascinating 5 cents' worth on earth.—Rochester Post Express."

This most fascinating of all the modern periodicals is issued by The Story Publishing Company, Boston, Mass., at 5 cents a copy, or 50 cents a year.

All About Western Farm Lands.

"The Corn Belt" is the name of an illustrated monthly newspaper published by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. It aims to give information in an interesting way about the farm lands of the West. Send 25c in postage stamps to the Corn Belt, 209 Adams street, Chicago, and the paper will be sent to your address for one year.

Improper and deficient care of the scalp will cause grayness of the hair and baldness. Escape both by the use of that reliable specific, Hall's Hair Renewer.

Pico's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabacher, La., Aug. 26, 1895.

There is something higher than looking on all sides of a question. It is to have the charity to believe that there is another side.

Freckles, tan and all beauty-marring blemishes vanish from the face when Glenn's Sulphur Soap is used.

Everyone who once tries Dobbin's Floating-Braz Soap continues to use it for it is really superior to even the best of other floating-soaps and costs no more. Made of Boston, 20c per cent pure.

Queer Names.

"A Clink"—"A Blitch"
"A Twist"—"A Jam"
"A Halt"—"Raw Spots"

are all well known to the people of St. Jacobs Oil.

"Blue Spots"—"Dead Aches"

are all well known to the people of St. Jacobs Oil.

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The Ape Mutinied.

W. C. Coup, the circus man, has had many remarkable experiences, and a reporter asked him if the dreaded cry of "Hey, Hubel!" had ever sounded in his tent.

"No," said he, "but it came near it once in a small Kansas town, when, fortunately, there were no newspapers to spread the affair publicly. I had among the attractions of the show a man-eating ape, the largest ever in captivity. He was chained to the dead trunk of a tree and looked very ferocious."

"Early in the day I speak of a countryman handed him a piece of tobacco, which the ape chewed with great pleasure. The word was passed around that the ape would chew tobacco, and several gave him plugs. Finally one gave him a piece that was filled with cayenne pepper. The ape bit it, then, smothering with indignation, snatched the fastening of his chain and yelled: 'Let me at 'im, the murderin' kilt. O'll he loife av him or me name ain't Mahoney!' Then he started through the crowd with a handspike ready to strike, but the culprit escaped. I docked the ape a week's salary, and it was the last time I had any trouble with him."—Philadelphia Times.

Lions Guard the Women.

The Sultan of Morocco keeps a large number of live lions about his premises, and in the evening these animals are set loose in the courtyards of the palace to act as guards of the royal harems.

The Modern Way.

Commands itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectively what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Died in Africa.

Out of 680 white soldiers sent to Ashantee 47 were taken down with fever, while the West India regiment of blacks had 206 hospital cases.

FTT—All Fitts topped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fitts after first day's use. Mar. 10th. Cures, treats and cures all Fitts free to Fitts cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 281 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Scurvy Cure for Children (containing) soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, cleanses the blood, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Will cure the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacement of the womb, and consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the change of life.

Every time it will cure Backache. It has cured more cases of leucorrhoea by removing the cause, than any remedy the world has ever known; it is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is of great value for local application.

A Farm for Every Man...

Choice lands, suitable for stock raising, dairying or grain producing. Timber and mineral resources unsurpassed. Within easy reach of railroad, schools and churches in NORTHERN WISCONSIN along the line of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD. We will gladly furnish general information and promptly answer all inquiries concerning them. Address for free pamphlet, Frederick Abbot, Land Commissioner, Wisconsin Central R. R., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS.

IT'S OH! FOR AN OLD-FASHIONED NEIGHBOR.

It's oh! for an old-fashioned neighbor, Like the one I remember of yore, Who always neat calico aprons and gowns.

Except on the Sabbath day wore, And who in his care-laden hours, With a sunbonnet perched on her head, Ran in bringing bowls of nice jelly or jam.

Or loaves of her freshly-baked bread; And then without asking me whether I needed her help, fairly flew To do in the kindest and quickest way, Whatever she saw was to do.

Nowadays though a friend may assure me That over my burdens she grieves, She really can't aid me for fear of mis-hap.

To her laces or very big sleeves, And as for the clubs women govern Why, they are but schools for the arts.

Where minds are improved in an elegant way, But no time is devoted to hearts. Or else they are pledged to the seeking Of those whom most people condemn As lost beyond hope—so it's plain to be seen.

There's no chance of assistance from them, And it's oh! for the old-fashioned neighbor, When my sky with dark clouds is o'er spread.

To run in neatly dressed in a calico gown, With a sunbonnet perched on her head.

HOW THEY MET.

By Esther Serle Kenneth.

Pretty Mab Moore sat at a window of her home, turning a diamond ring round and round upon her slender finger. But brightly as it sparkled, scintillating red and gold and blue, it could not break her dream—the happy dream of a girl in love. Her thoughts were far away. And they were bright and beautiful as the diamond's flash.

Mab was engaged. It was a very recent matter—her engagement to young Mr. Everard Lane, of the Larches. And the strange part of it was that she had not seen him for two years.

They had been children together, for the Larches joined the Walnuts, which was Mab's home; but at the death of her mother, when she was fourteen, she was sent to school, and when she returned, at the end of the year, Everard was at college, and they did not meet for another year.

Mab seemed then to Everard to have grown so pretty, and Everard seemed to Mab to have become so manly! There was a new, strange charm in their intercourse.

Mab learned the trick of blushing when he came, and he the trick of sighing when they parted. It was strangely vivid. June to these two young things; then Everard went abroad with his father.

Mab's father was an odd man. He would keep silent for a week before saying something of importance. Familiar with his habits, Mab was in some slight degree prepared for the revelation which followed.

"Mehitable" (he would always give her the whole dreadful name), "Squire Lane and I had a talk together before he went away. Are you attending to what I say?"

"Yes, father."

"We have been thinking of the future—he for his boy, and I for my girl."

Mab started.

"We propose to marry you two young folks, and make the estate one."

"Oh, father!"

"Have you any objections?"

"It is not as I say."

"Oh! what's the reason it ain't?"

"Everard."

"Well, Everard's written you a letter. Here it is. Take it and read it. And I guess there won't be any more trouble," concluded the old sea-captain, who knew little enough how to understand girls.

But Everard's letter settled all danger as to his matrimonial scheme. It was so warm, so manly, so gentle! The young gentleman could hardly have made love better with his lips than with his pen.

Dear Little Mab: Since returning home this evening, I have had an interview with my father, and it seems as if I must see you; but it is too late to-night—you are probably sweetly sleeping, unconscious of the plans made for us by our fathers—and I leave at five o'clock in the morning, so an interview is impossible. But I wish I could see you. I prefer to be the first one to tell you that they desire our marriage, and that your consent to the union would give me the greatest pleasure in the world. You know me well, with all my imperfections; but I know you only to dwell on every memory of you with delight and love. How proud I would be to call you my wife—my little jewel! Our fathers think of land and bonds; I think only of you, and hope that you do love me a little, and that you will consent to their wishes and mine. Write me at once, and give me permission when I reach Paris to send you a ring. If I could only hold your little hand a moment and look into your blue eyes, I should go a way far happier, I think, I hope.

"Dear Mab, I enclose my address. Write me as soon as you can."

EVERARD.

Add to this letter the facts that Everard Lane was the handsomest and best natured fellow in the country, and you will see why Mab was very happy, and expected to be more so.

Her reply was very dainty and sweet, like herself; and by-and-by Everard reached Paris, and the ring came.

It was a beautiful solitaire, Mab had never in her life seen so fine a diamond, and was never weary watching its changing sparks of color. They were rainbow-hued as her hopes.

As soon as the engagement was settled, Everard would gladly have returned home at any time; but his father had other plans, and turned out a deaf ear to such suggestions.

A year lengthened out, and another one was nearly completed, before he began to contemplate returning home.

How gladly Everard wrote Mab that

they would set sail in November, and how delighted she received the news! And now Mab fell to dreaming more than ever.

She had no mother or sister to confide in; all her sweet thoughts were kept to herself. Everard would look older, manlier, and he would have the air of foreign travel upon him. What stories of experience he would have to relate! Would he be disappointed to find her the same quiet little country girl? No; she loved him so, he would be sure to love her.

She pondered next how and where they should meet. She should go with her father to New York to meet him, as the latter proposed? She did not favor the suggestion.

No, she would wait for him at home, and she must have a new dress of her favorite color, and wear the pearl-and-turquoise necklace he had always liked, and her diamond engagement ring.

She was glad that her hands were so white and pretty—the ring looked well upon them. Her whole figure was fairer, plumper and more matured than it had been when he saw her last. She was full eighteen, and not "too young to marry." Or she might wear her best suit and run away to Neighbor Norton's. Everard would find her absent from home, and come for her.

And they would meet in the old parlor, which Everard had always declared "delightful," or perhaps in the garden, if it were a fine day.

Everard's magnificent old Silge hound, which he had left in her father's care, would follow her there, and the purple pigeons the young man had given her in the old days, would whirl and coo around them.

"Oh, it was so delightful that he was coming—coming! No more letter writing, though that had been sweet; but someone to caress and confide every passing thought to—some one to cherish and love her as she had never been loved before."

The arrival of the steamer was expected on the fourteenth. On the thirteenth there came a terrible storm at Kiverville. Hall and snow fell, and the wind shrieked dismally all night.

But at daybreak, John, the hired man, was off, news of his father's expected death having reached him; and Joan, the maid, had the toothache, and had wrapped her head in her apron.

"It's a heap of pain I'm in, sure!" she cried, and after dinner, with Mab's permission, went to bed.

Evening approached, and though the storm had ceased, and the sun was setting clearly, a severe cold which Captain Moore had taken developed such strong signs of pneumonia that he was forced to declare himself on the sick list, and sit cowering over the fire.

"But there's the stock to be seen to! Mehitable—the horses and cows to be fed. I don't think I better go out if I can help it. Can't Joan do the chores to-night—just for once?"

"Oh, father, the poor thing has just gone to sleep! She has been in such misery with her teeth all day that she is nearly worn out. She says she did not sleep a wink last night. I will feed the stock," said Mab.

"You—you can't! The path is full of sleet and you'd have to draw seven or eight pails of water."

"Well, if the poor creatures are suffering I can. And I'll put on my big coat and rubber boots to get over there in. It won't do me a bit of harm."

The old captain made some faint objections, but Mab immediately began preparations.

She soon appeared with a short crimson petticoat, peeping below the big, slushy coat, and an old brown felt hat crowded down over her sunny curls.

As for her feet, they were hidden in colossal boots of rubber, which greatly embarrassed her movements; but she got slowly out to the barn after a group of fashions, and rolling aside the rumbling door, spoke cheerily to the patient creatures waiting there for their usual care.

With praiseworthy perseverance and considerable outlay of her strength, she drew all the water required and pitched down the hay.

When the animals all had their supper before them, she drew a long sigh of satisfaction, and, feeling specially indulgent toward the pretty Alderney, Daisy, offered a turnip, which the cow received eagerly.

But the turnip was small, and round, and hard, and drawing in great breathes, Daisy contrived to let it slip, unnoted, down her throat—her capacious throat—which yet presented some obstruction to its free passage, and Daisy threw her head up and commenced to snuffle most unpleasantly.

Mab's lovely gray eyes widened with fright. She watched the creature for a moment, and then sprang to the door, crying:

"Father! father!"

Her father was at the sitting-room window, but without, just at the gate, was nearer help—a man, a stranger, it did not matter whom.

"Oh, won't you please come here?" cried Mab. "My father's best cow is choking to death, and I don't know what to do!"

The man stopped to stare at her for a moment, then came quickly across the road to the barn.

"I gave her a turnip; I did not think it would choke her," began Mab.

Pulling a fine white silk handkerchief from his pocket, the stranger wound it about his right hand, and, without more ado, plunged it down the creature's throat and drew out the turnip.

"Oh!" exclaimed Mab with a long breath of relief.

Daisy shook her head and fell to eating hay.

Mab watched her a moment, and then turned toward the stranger. He was washing his hands in a pail of water, and looking at her.

"What a little guy!" he said, with a laugh.

That low, pleasant laugh; the hearty, mellow voice; the glint of the fine black eyes—Mab caught her breath.

"Oh, Everard, that it should be you!"

"Fortunately it was. Wasn't I brought up a farmer's boy, and know what to do for a choking cow ever since I can remember? Very fortunate for me, too, that it wasn't some other fellow summoned to this scene of distress to fall in love with you in that costume."

And laughing uproariously at the succession of blushes chasing over the delicate face, he caught her in his arms and kissed the flaming cheeks again and again.

The old hat fell back the big boots

fell off, and the nondescript figure in the young man's strong arms was a very pretty little girl, happier at heart than words can tell, in spite of all.

Mab laid a rather bewildered brain upon her pillow that night. They had met, but not exactly as she had anticipated.

ALUMINUM IN FAVOR.

Increase in the Number of Articles Made of It.

Aluminum quickly found favor in the kitchen, and its success warranted the manufacture of articles that are now found all over the house. The writing table is fitted up with the light, bright metal. It serves the smoker and the man who shaves; all kinds of toilet articles are made from it. Brushes, combs, boxes, opera glasses. Everything that requires lightness, strength and durability to make it serve its purpose better is reproduced in this material.

On the dining table may be found gold-aluminum spoons and forks, that are said to wear longer than the best plated silver. The gold is not a veneer, but is fused with and gives its color to the white metal. The physician finds it valuable for antiseptic dishes and the photographer uses it for his plates, on which to develop pictures.

The traveler and the cook, however, are the ones who receive the greatest benefit from this always clean metal. The weight of a bag is considerably lessened when all the brushes, boxes and bottles are made of aluminum, and the cook's "temper" is now a thing of the past, as she views her pots and pans that are never black and are "as light as a feather." It does not "chip" or crack, and the dough does not stick to it, and all the cleaning it requires is good soap and water.

The small shops that were opened two years ago for the sale of aluminum articles have grown into big shops, and the trade is increasing every day. It is interesting to learn that novelties are being added all the time to their stock.

"Now the aluminum articles are being cast entire, there is yet more demand for them," said a dealer. "This lobster instead is cast all in one piece," displayed a perfectly shaped, long-clawed crustacean, whose front legs moved in life-like fashion. "There are a few drawbacks, however, in the way of a universal demand for aluminum articles. The price is comparatively high, and there is no way of joining aluminum edges together except by riveting. It will not take soldering, but all that will be changed in time, and it has already made wonderful strides. Its lightness is a great surprise to those who are unfamiliar with it. Look at that big griddle, for instance. Any other griddle of the same size would be cumbersome, but even a weak-armed cook can easily manage this."

Sponges.

There has been a great change in the price of sponges during the last dozen years, and a good-sized bathing sponge, such as formerly cost \$5 and \$6, may now be purchased from \$1.25 to \$1.50. A very fair bathing sponge can be bought for 75 cents. A great many sponges come from the Mediterranean. Many of the ordinary sponges in our market are brought from Florida and the Bahamas. As every one knows, the sponge is a low form of animal life. After the sponges are taken by harpooning or by dredging they are exposed to the air on the hot-dry sand until the animal matter they contain is decomposed, and only the skeleton, which composes the sponge of commerce, remains. The sponges in this condition are ordinarily floated in iron cages until they become thoroughly clean before they are offered for sale. Physicians generally want customers against buying the snowy-bleached sponges sold by peripatetic sidewalk vendors, because they are often collected from the refuse of hospitals and other places where they have been in use, and cleaned and bleached again for sale. A physician usually selects a rather dark sponge, that shows no signs of having been bleached. The finest silk sponges come from Turkey and the East, and are always costly. A sponge in use should always be wrung out and hung in the open air where it will dry as quickly as possible after it has been in use. If a sponge is shut up in a tight box while it is still damp, it soon becomes foul in odor, and it cannot be cleaned without the use of chemicals that injure the texture.

New Method of Preserving Grain.

A Chicago man is the inventor of a process for the storing and preserving of grain much the fashion that obtained among the people of Egypt in the time of the pharaohs, and many a century later, in Italy, when Heracleum and Pompeii were leading markets in the grain trade.

The process is a very simple one, and comprises a series of air-tight cylinders, filled with grain, charged with sterilized air and hermetically sealed. In the summer of 1893 some corn was taken that had been inspected and graded as No. 4 and subjected to treatment in one of the air-tight cylinders. The grain was kept two years, and was unharmed in the spring of 1895. Some of the grains of corn—which had been pronounced unfit for use of any kind in 1893—were planted, and in due time grew and a crop was harvested. The steel cylinders will keep both corn and wheat, exclude the air, which acts as a conductor of contagions among grains, preserve all the good qualities by the presence of sterilized air, and maintain its grade—or improve it—through any number of years.—Detroit Free Press.

Bequeathing Brains to Science.

The brains of criminals, suicides and others less than normal have been those chiefly accessible to medical students, and it is not to be wondered at that a Boston doctor's appeal for the brains of moral and educated people should have been made. It is said that in response to this appeal of the Cornell society eight brains have been bequeathed to the institution for scientific study and twenty-five others now in healthy working order have been promised. But is it not a question whether brains that know for a period of years that they are to be studied might not receive the impress of an abnormal degree of self-consciousness, which would be revealed in a post-mortem examination?—Kansas City Star.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Little Black Bear, a Nez Perce Indian, of Oregon, has just swamped thirty head of horses for a bicycle.

The cathode ray having become a chestnut, it is once more true that there is nothing new under the sun.

In New Mexico 68 per cent. of the population attend church, while in Wisconsin only 32 per cent are church goers.

Cecil Rhodes' old nurse thinks it no wonder he should be none too good, as his mother gave him cake whenever he wanted it.

Reports from New Orleans are to the effect that the handclapping system has been applied to baseball with good results in equalizing clubs of different caliber.

There are more army and navy pensioners in Ohio at present than in any other State in the Union. Ohio has 105,000. Pennsylvania follows with 90,000; then comes New York with 83,000.

Armenia is not a thoroughly Christian country, as is generally believed. Out of a population of 3,510,205 nearly six-sixths are Mohammedan, the exact number being 2,900,414 to only 609,791 Christians.

The production of peppermint oil is almost entirely an American industry. New York and Michigan produces the greatest yield of extract. About 350 pounds of mint plant produce a single pound of oil.

It is reported that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Portsmouth, Va., intends to establish a matrimonial bureau, to meet the cases of young men and women who have no proper facilities for becoming acquainted.

There is a banana plantation in Cuba covering an area of fifty square miles, containing on an average 2,500,000 trees, and keeping in constant employment 3,500 persons. A fleet of twenty-six steamers is required to transport the fruit to the United States.

The Commercial Association, of Portland, Ore., has offered a prize of \$250 for a method of inoculating squirrels with some contagious fatal disease. So numerous have the squirrels become in that part of the country that many farmers are threatened with bankruptcy on account of their depredations.

A short time before he died, Dr. Charcot stated, in a lecture, that semi-scientists had for more than fifty years ridiculed the idea that the full moon is a dangerous time for insane persons. Dr. Charcot stated that scientists were now going back to the old-time notion, as a result of increased learning on the subject of earth tides, which are similar to the oscillation of sea tides.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the United States Senate, was one of the most popular lecturers in the "Lyceum days." It is noted of Mr. Milburn that he was first elected Congressional chaplain in December, 1845, fifty-one years ago. He was then 22 years of age, and the youngest man whose voice has ever been heard in Congress before or since that date.

An English expert points out that if England was to put all her battleships in commission it would absorb 40,000 of the 52,000 petty officers and seamen of the navy, leaving but 12,000 to man the 300 and more remaining vessels of all classes in the navy. This would leave 200 vessels unmanned. It is said that a reserve of 70,000 men is needed for the present navy and the additions soon to be made.

The Mikado is the religious head of the Japanese, as well as their ruler. His place is hereditary and it has been filled by members of his family for more than 2,500 years. His is incomparably the most ancient lineage known. The Mikado is the one hundred and twenty-second of the line. The founder of it, whose hope of posterity in his wildest dreams could not have equalled the result, was contemporary with Nebuchadnezzar, 600 B. C.

The most ambitious railroad scheme yet broached in Arizona has developed in the incorporation of the Saluda Southern Railway Company, with a capital of \$19,755,000, to construct 878 miles of road from a new town to be established eighteen miles north of Phoenix, upon the lands of the Rio Verde Canal Company. The company is now constructing the water storage system on the Verde River and the great canal, and it expects within two years to cover with water an area of 250,000 acres of land in the Salt River Valley.

M. Monod, of the French Academy of Medicine, gives a striking account of the results of anti-toxin treatment for diphtheria. In 108 towns of over 20,000 inhabitants the average number of deaths from diphtheria in the first six months of each year from 1888 to 1894 was 2,627. At the end of 1894 the Pasteur Institute began sending out antitoxin to practitioners in these towns. The total number of deaths in the first six months of 1895 was only 904. That indicates a decrease in mortality from that one cause of more than 65 per cent.

The following "state flowers" have been adopted by the vote of the public school scholars of the respective states: Alabama, the rose; Nebraska and Oregon, the golden-rod; Colorado, the columbine; Delaware, the peach blossom; Idaho, the syringa; Iowa and New York, the rose; Maine, the pine cone and tassel; Minnesota, the cypripedium or moccasin flower; Montana, the blit root; North Dakota, the wild rose; Oklahoma Territory, the mistletoe; Utah, the lego lily, and Vermont, the red clover. In addition Rhode Island and Wisconsin have adopted a state tree, the apple being selected by both.

A useful innovation has been introduced by the mayor of the city of Brussels. Each couple who are married at the city hall receive a small book bound in leather, containing the marriage certificate on the first two pages. There are, further, an extract of the rights and duties of married people, instructions for the hygienic bringing up of children, and a number of blank pages for entries of important dates, births, deaths and other anniversaries. Poor people receive this book free of charge. It is useful as a reference book, and teaches the young people to keep books.

Bloomers as an aid to smuggling were

tried by two San Francisco girls in an experiment that failed. The girls took passage to Honolulu on one of the mail steamers and excited the suspicion of the Hawaiian customs officers by going ashore clad in voluminous bloomers. They were followed to a house in Honolulu, where the discarded bloomers and sixty tins of smuggled opium were found. The girls were arrested and convicted of smuggling, but on appeal to the supreme court the case against them was dismissed because their guilt was not proved clearly. The girls returned to San Francisco a few days ago in the steamer, wearing skirts.

In talking with an American about the different conditions of women in Japan and the United States, a Japanese diplomat once said: "When I marry I take a head servant; when you marry you become one." A man who recently visited Japan quoted a remark in a somewhat similar vein made by a Japanese interpreter: "I satone day," he said, "at the door of a dining-room in a hotel in Tokio where all kinds of foreigners were staying, and I watched them as they came in. The Frenchman came in with madam on his arm. Then the Englishman came in so [imitating a pompous, self-important personage]. And his wife? Oh she came after him like this [dramatizing a meek and timid woman following]. The American husband? Oh, he's not in it. Madam sails in ahead of him, and he just walks behind wherever she goes."

A Chinese Young Men's Christian Association will soon be formed in Pittsburg, through the labors of Amn Jung Kin Chun, an intelligent Chinese Chinaman. In speaking of his countrymen the other day he said: "The law against opium-smoking, as it is now, is wrong. It will allow a Chinaman to smoke alone, but if he is caught smoking in company with some one he is arrested. Plenty of the Americans 'lift the pipe.' Instead of arresting the Chinese admission to the country they should refuse to let opium come in, and they would find there was not so much money in it. I would keep it all out, and then, if a Chinaman wanted to smoke, let him go back home to it, and if an American wanted to 'lift the pipe' the Government should send him to China for his pleasure. The Chinese in this country are constantly improving, and will improve more rapidly still in the future."

The Washington Times tells the following story of Justice Gray, of the United States Supreme Court. He had gone down into Delaware to hold court and was met by a deputy marshal. The fees are not large down in that section and the deputy marshals are not the richest men around. So this deputy met the justice and was ready to walk over into the town. "Where is your carriage?" asked Justice Gray. "Well, Mr. Justice, you see, our fees are small, and if I hired a carriage I would have nothing left." "You get the carriage," said the justice, "there is an account to which it can be charged. Write to the marshal in Baltimore and he'll tell you what to do." So Justice Gray rode over to the town and the deputy marshal wrote to his superior. Shortly after the return of Justice Gray to the city he received a letter from the deputy marshal saying the carriage bill was all right. "The marshal tells me," he wrote, "to charge it up to the account of transportation of prisoners."

Four churches on wheels, sent out and supported by the Baptist Publishing Society, are constantly travelling over the railroads in the thinly settled regions of the west, the pastor in charge ministering to the spiritual needs of the people living in new settlements where there is no church, sitting poor Baptist congregations with gifts of books and the like, and doing general missionary work. The circuitman reached San Francisco for a tour through Oregon and Washington. It is eighty-five feet long, with the living apartments of the pastor at one end and a completely appointed church occupying the rest of the space. It contains an organ, lecturn and pulpit. The car carries Bibles in twelve languages and a large stock of hymn books and other publications. The railroads have the car free of charge, and the telegraph and telephone companies furnish franks to the pastor in charge. No collections are made at any of the services on the cars, the society supporting the building of churches. Whenever a likely place for missionary work is found the car is sidetracked and its presence advertised by posters, and in various other ways.

Justice Williams, of the New York Supreme Court, believes that intelligent men make the best jurors. In affirming the judgment of the trial court in the case of Police Inspector McLaughlin, who had been convicted of extortion, the judge alluded to the fact that some of the jurors were said to have formed and expressed opinions before the trial. In regard to this ground for appeal he said: "All intelligent men are accustomed to read the newspapers and may form more or less definite opinions or impressions as to the matter therein contained and to express such opinions or impressions to others. Only the ignorant classes fail to read the papers from day to day. It is apparent, therefore, that when men are called as jurors to sit in judgment in an important criminal case, a case that has excited great feeling and interest in the community, few honest, intelligent men will be able to say that they have not heard or read of the case and have not formed or expressed an opinion or impression as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant who is being tried. Men who say this are discredited, and to be wanting in intelligence or are suspected of dishonesty. If, therefore, an honest, intelligent jury is to be obtained at all in the case, men who have heard and read of the case, and who have formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant must be selected."

A Vegetarian Cat.

There is a black cat at present in the seclusion of the Hampton Court distillers, which has spontaneously "sworn off" from all kinds of flesh food. Its favorite diet, uncooked scarlet runner beans, are eaten as an Italian eats macaroni. Cucumbers it likes, and carrots which are boiled, but fruit it will not touch. The Hampton Court cat seems to stand alone in a partiality for food which none of its race could hitherto be induced to look at.

STORIES ABOUT DELAWARE SHAD.

Some of the Big Ones That Have Been Caught in Former Years.

The reader who is interested in fish and fishing can find in a report of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, recently issued, a deal of matter about old and new methods of taking fish, stories (authentic) of big catches and big fish, and descriptions of the methods adopted by the pirates who deplete the waters regardless of the rights of others.

In the early days of the Delaware settlements, neither the Dutch, German, nor English settlers on the lower part of the stream cared enough for shad to use nets of any kind in taking them. It was not the proper thing socially to eat shad. If any one of social distinction was led by a liking for the flavor of the fish into eating it, he had to cook it and eat it on the sly.

And there is a story of the use of shad in Philadelphia. The low prices tempted many master mechanics to keep their apprentices almost altogether on fish diet. The apprentices objected to shad, and a bitter wordy strife ensued. No strike followed, but the youngsters triumphed so far that the law relating to indentures was changed so that the boys were not to be fed on fish more than twice a week. The exclusion of shad from the bill of fare was followed by an evil they knew not of. What was known as the Merino sheep craze swept over the country about that time; sheep became cheaper than fish, and the boys got mutton and molasses in generous quantities instead of shad.

If it is not in good form socially to eat shad on the Lower Delaware, it is nevertheless quite the proper thing to do so on the upper waters of both the Delaware and Susquehanna. "Country folks from a radius of fifty miles came to the Susquehanna to get their winter supply."

The record for a day's catch belongs to Tullytown Creek, in Hadley, Penn., for on the last day of May, 1833, 30,000 shad were taken.

"The fish also ran very large in my young days," said one of the veterans of the fishery. "Eight-pound shad were very common, and often they ran larger."

One story is related of a man who traded twenty barrels of shad for "a good Durham cow." But sometimes so many of the fish were taken that the price went to 3 and 4 cents each, and one case is noted of a great catch that brought but 1 cent each.

It is worth noting that in describing the size of the fish three are referred to that weighed thirteen pounds. The very largest of all was taken by Charles Vanslyver, at Badger's Island, in the Delaware. It weighed thirteen and three-quarter pounds, and was purchased by Charles Lutzeler, Esq., a judge in Burlington County.

THE IRON MAN.

Challenges the Sheriff to Hang Him With a Seven-Foot Drop.

John Wolf, "the iron man," is the latest wonder in the athletic world. On several occasions Mr. Wolf, while at work, has lifted articles that had a dead weight of 1,000 pounds. When receiving blows from the clenched fists of prize fighters on any part of his body he stands as immovable as the Colossus of Rhodes.

He contracts his muscles at any point in his body as quickly as a flash of lightning. He can gauge and receive the blows from an antagonist as swiftly as they can be dealt, and they will fall upon his iron muscles as if they had lighted on a statue of stone.

It is said that he contemplates training for the purpose of one day wearing the belt of the prize ring, and from the exhibitions he has given in Chicago and other places, there are many good judges who believe he will accomplish his motive. Only a few days ago he allowed an amateur prize fighter of considerable notoriety in Chicago to strike him in the neck and stomach as hard as he could drive, and when the fellow tired of pounding Wolf he quit and walked around him and felt of his frame to see if he carried any props with him to prevent being knocked down.

At Duluth he made an effort to throw the biggest horse in the city, and when the animal was brought to him he exacted an agreement from the owner of the animal that if he was killed or injured in the fall he was to pay no damages. In a moment he whirled the bulk of living flesh into the air, and when the animal fell flat on the ground on its side it lay in a stupor for several minutes, and was given up for dead. It gradually recovered, however, and both Wolf and the owner felt easier.

It will be remembered that Wolf published the following challenge in the Chicago papers:

"I'll wager Cook County sheriff that I can stand on the gallows from which Lyons dropped into eternity the other day, have the drop jerked from under me, fall seven feet, be cut down at the expiration of three or four minutes, and be no worse for the experience."

The sheriff of Chicago failed to respond, but the authorities did, and notified Mr. Wolf that if he attempted the drop he would be arrested and held for safe keeping.

Lives by Selling Catnip.

One of the strangest vocations in this city is that of the catnip peddler. One was accosted in South street awhile ago.

"I go all over the city," he said, "that is, I go as far as I can, for I go over my route once a month. My best time is in the fall and winter."

"I raise my catnip under glass. I sell it as I can get. Some people prefer it dried, so in the summer I save all I can gather. I sell it at 5 cents a bunch of stores."

"Some people buy it for their own use for a great many make medicinal tea of it. Yes, I sell a good deal. I am living out of it, and I am busy all the time."—New York Press.

Whips for a Queen.

There were two specially fine whips made for Queen Victoria during Jubilee, though one is a four-in-hand and the other a postillion's whip. Both were braided by hand in silver-gilt wire and silk, and were replicas of whips made on that occasion over half a century ago. They cost \$60 and \$50 each, respectively.

Mrs. Weatherwax—I don't see where all the money comes from for these whips they are carrying on all over the earth.

Mrs. Weatherwax—I don't know myself, but seems to me that the map publishers order up some of it, anyway.

OYSTER AS A MOTHER.

WHY SHE LOSES MILLIONS OF HER CHILDREN ANNUALLY.

She is Lazy and Very Negligent—If She Were Careful Oysters Would Cover the Earth.

Submarine circles are scandalized, according to a very learned man, Prof. Herdman, who has been lecturing before a very learned audience, the Malacological Society of London, on "The Culture of the Edible Oyster." He discloses a state of things which amounts to little less than a crying scandal, in submarine circles—a scandal compared with which the 350,000 of the French oysters is a democracy to the Pacific Ocean. The ordinary man knows but little of the life of the oyster until it appears, inviting deglutition, upon its half-shell at table. He regards family life as sacred, and judges the oyster solely on its public form. To him the oyster's past is nothing; he is only concerned with its immediate future.

The learned lecturer, however, had no such scruples, and, after the manner of "scientists," turned the daylight of the magic-lantern upon the oyster's tenderest and most intimate family relations. The result, as we have hinted, was a revelation of an astonishing state of things.

At the first glance it would appear from Prof. Herdman's researches that the oyster is doing its very best to lower its own price; and to that extent we may commend it, and even encourage it to further efforts. If you buy a single oyster, and instead of eating it forthwith, put it in a nice, comfortable place, where it will be free from worry and leave it there for a season you will find that under favorable conditions that oyster has started a family of sixteen millions, which will not only afford you an ample meal for yourself, but leave enough over to send around to your more intimate acquaintances.

If, however, you still postpone your enjoyment, and leave your oysters to live their own lives in comfort, you will find that at the end of the next season that you have between two or three millions of billions of oysters, which you may easily ascertain to be sufficient for all people that on earth do dwell, if everybody in the world had an oyster supper every night for a year.

If this sort of thing went on for a few years more, there would be room in the world for nothing but oysters. Oysters would have to sup on us, instead of furnishing forth our suppers, and the shells would lie twenty deep all over the earth.

Now, all this is not in the least fanciful; it is simple arithmetic. Why are they not a penny a billion, as they should be? Prof. Herdman knows why, and he told the Malacological Society.

It is no good musing matters. Much as we may admire the oyster, we cannot blind ourselves to its faults, nor refrain from pointing them out to an interested public. The oyster, though so excellent a companion at lunch or at dinner, or at supper, is grossly incompetent as a wife and a mother. Her family is large; but she takes no pains to keep it out of mischief. She is—we must speak plainly—lazy.

She does not keep her children, which she calls "spat," at home, and bring them up carefully; she lets them run about all over the place, and tumble into the first herring that comes along. She is quite negligent. This is the more reprehensible since the dangers that surround the infant oyster are almost innumerable. The taste for oysters is by no means confined to the human race. There is scarcely a thing that swims which is not on the lookout for them, and the oyster is quite as much sought after in the sea as in the city.

But little imagination is required to picture the result of this shocking negligence on the part of the maternal oyster. Out of a family which with due care would number sixteen million, she seldom rears more than a dozen. Thus we are face to face with a problem. We have to grapple with the fact that year by year hundreds of billions of fresh young lives are cut off before they have well realized what it is to live. To them the world opens but to close again in darkness and the tomb; it is but one step from the cradle to the grave.

Something surely can be done to stem the terrible tide of destruction which overwhelms so many of these innocent creatures. We cannot even be sure that it is the most succulent that survive.

Money and the Germs of Disease.

The bacteriologist has declared that the surfaces of coins of all metals and denominations and bank notes of every description are simply swarming with germs of various degrees of virulence. Cultures have shown the presence of from 450 to 3500 germs upon a single coin, ranging from the streptococcus and staphylococcus progenes to tubercle bacilli and typhoid bacilli. These have been deposited, of course, from contact with saliva, pus, discharges, cold fingers and dirty pockets. That these germs are virulent has recently been shown by inoculating rabbits with their cultures and obtaining characteristic reactions.

But it was soon noticed that the proportion of the fatal results from these inoculations was extremely small, considering the nature of the germs present, and a series of recent experiments at an Algerian military hospital has developed the surprising fact that coins possess actual bactericidal properties and rapidly destroy or weaken any germs lodged upon their surfaces. In a cold chamber the germs of typhoid and the Friedlander bacillus were destroyed upon sterling silver or copper coins in 12 hours; at a temperature of 37 degrees C, about that of the pocket, the bacilli of typhoid, of diphtheria, of blue pus, and the streptococcus are destroyed in six hours. The Löffler bacillus is the most resistant, and upon gold silver or copper coins will live for from three to six days. Moisture and warmth greatly hasten the process, which is probably due to the formation of poisonous oxides and other salts of the metals.

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